The Pacific.

REV. J. W. DOUGLAS, "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." PROPRIETOR

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SAN FRANCISCO.

It is edited by Rev. J. W. DOUGLAS, with the co-operation of Rev. J. A. BENTON, of Sacramento City, Rev. S. H. WILLEY, and Rev. T. D. HUNT, of San Francisco.

Its Correspondence will extend to the Atlantic States, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and embrace the prominent points in our own State.

Its readers will thus be informed of all matters of public interest, whether at home or abroad.

THE PACIFIC is the organ of no Sect or Party. Started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of Religion and Education, it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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MONSON, WHITTON & CO., PRINTERS.

Poetry.

Owe no Man Anything.

"Owe no man anything, but to love one another." ST. PAUL

"Owe no man anything"
Rather forego
The prospect of many a treasure;
The man who can say "not a cent do I owe,"
Is happier than he who has treasure.

"Owe no man anything"
Rather pay NOW;
To-morrow is oaully spoken,
But ever be slow to make promise or vow,
Lest the vow or the promise be broken.

"Owe no man anything"
Rather supply
Your wants by honest employment;
On comforts thus bought, you may safely rely
To bring you substantial enjoyment.

"Owe no man anything"
Better to want,
Than trouble like this to borrow;
The debt you contract like a spectre will haunt,
As honest men know to their sorrow.

"Owe no man anything"
Rather endure
Want, though severe and distressing;
It surely is no disgrace to be poor,
And contentment makes it a blessing.

"Owe no man anything"
Only the love
Which man should bear to his brother;
Then follow the precept of blessed St. Paul,
And owe "BUT TO LOVE ONE ANOTHER." B. F. S.

Pacific Tract Society.

Second Anniversary, April 11, 1852, at the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco. Rev. O. C. WHEELER, presiding.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr.

Treasurer's Report by D. L. Ross.

An abstract of the Second Annual Report read by T. J. Nevins, Corresponding Secretary.

Since the last anniversary of this Society, the population of this coast has been immensely increased, by immigration from every portion of Christendom, and from the Pagan world; and the importance and necessity of efficient and well-directed evangelical means and influences are thereby proportionably augmented.

The operations of this Society have been essentially embarrassed by the utter inability of the Board to obtain a competent amount of colporteur labor.

We have but a single colporteur; on whom are also imposed the responsibilities and labors of Corresponding Secretary, Depositary, and general agent of the Society.

The attention of the officers and committee has been directed to this point, and efforts have been made to induce Christian men to engage in the work; but the compensation which your committee have felt authorized to offer, (a salary of $25 per month, with board, washing and traveling expenses,) has not been sufficient to secure additional colporteurs—and less than half a month's colporteur labor has been obtained within the year beyond the services of the Corresponding Secretary.

We, however, are not disheartened; but, relying upon the faithfulness of our covenant Redeemer, we labor and pray in hope that He who has the hearts of all men in his hands, will in his own good time, send us help.

This Society has assumed and now sustains the entire expense of the Tract enterprise on this field, and the Home Society is relieved from contributing anything towards its support.

The President and Corresponding Secretary, in May last, made the tour of the coast from this city to San Diego, and distributed books and tracts in Spanish and English at every port—and arrangements were then made, whereby the publications have since been sent to those points for distribution.

The Corresponding Secretary has also visited other portions of the State, and supplies of books and tracts have been furnished by sale and grant from the Depository, to Christian friends going into the mines and other parts of the interior, as well as Oregon and the Islands, and a good account of their happy influence has been returned.

During the year, through the agency of the Corresponding Secretary and the voluntary labors of clergymen and laymen on this coast, more than 1,560,000 pages of evangelical truth, in various languages, have been distributed, sold, and granted from the Depository—portions of which have been read by thousands of individuals in the cities, towns, villages, hamlets, mines and settlements—and many of these have had no other means of religious instruction. This amount exceeds the distributions of the previous year by 451,776 pages.

Although the Corresponding Secretary has traveled within the year, many hundreds of miles by public conveyance, yet not a dollar has been required of him for traveling expenses, and the columns of the public journals have been equally free to our notices, while they have also commended our enterprise to public favor.

A prayer meeting has been held at the Tract House on every Saturday evening during the year, except during the time after the June fire, while we had no Tract House. At these meetings Christians belonging to *fourteen* different ecclesiastical connections have attended—representing also *nine* different kingdoms and countries. Most of these have from time to time been furnished with tracts for distribution—and some have here first learned to lisp the language of prayer from contrite hearts.

The finances of this Society are somewhat embarrassed from causes beyond the control of the committee; but this embarrassment is no evidence of a want of public sympathy or liberality. Many of our friends, who, from time to time, have subscribed generously to our funds, have been deprived of the means of payment by the many destructive fires by which this city has been so often laid in ruins. Thus a portion of the means on which we had depended for sustaining the operations of the Society have not been realized.

Add to this the destruction of the Tract House, furniture and fixtures, at least	$1000 00
Books and Tracts destroyed by fire,	67 90
Rents already paid for hired Tract House, ...	370 00
Fitting up new Tract House, . .	155 00

By these means our finances are embarrassed. The stock on hand is not sufficient to pay our liabilities. We have no self-accumulating fund; the grants we make of books and tracts, and the freights and rents, and other current expenses are constant drafts upon our resources.

We want to pay our debts—we want a Tract House—we want means to defray the expenses of our operations—and we have no where else to look for help but to the Providence of a gracious God and the liberality of the Christian public.

After the reading and adoption of the Report, an address was delivered by Rev. Jesse Boring, of the Methodist Church.

A hymn was sung by the choir, commencing:—

"With my substance I will honor
My Redeemer and my Lord;
Were ten thousands worlds my manor,
All were nothing to his word."

Address by Rev. S. H. Willey, of the Presbyterian Church. After a few remarks by the President, a collection and subscription were taken up, amounting to $1064 62.

Closed with the doxology and benediction.

Thereupon the Society elected the officers for the year, to wit:—

President—Rev. OSGOOD CHURCH WHEELER, Sacramento city.

Vice Presidents—Sherman Day, San Jose; J. L. L. F. Warner, Sacramento city; Col. Silas Casey, Benicia.

Treasurer—Daniel L. Ross, San Francisco.

Corresponding Secretary and Depositary—Thomas J. Nevins.

Recording Secretary—Willard Leonard.

Directors—Revds. A. M. Wynn, L. O. Grenell, Edw. Banister, San Jose; Rev. James Woods, Stockton; Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., E. C. Wetmore, Jonathan Royce, Benicia; Revds. J. A. Benton, —— Stratton, W. R. Gober, Hon. E. J. Willis, Sacramento City; Revds. F. S. Mines, T. Dwight Hunt, Wm. Taylor, M. C. Briggs, Wm. Corwin, S. C. Simonds, Dr. Ver Mehr, Albert Williams, Jesse Boring, J. W. Capen, S. H. Willey, J. H. Brayton, J. W. Douglas, Mr. J. F. Pope, Capt. E. Knight, Dr. H. B. May, David N. Hawley, J. W. Raymond, Ed. P. Flint, H. C. Beals, W. W. Caldwell, David S. Turner, C. L. Ross, J. B. Bond, F. J. Lipptt, Thomas H. Selby, Fred. Billings, San Francisco; Drs. W. S. King, David Jacks, Monterey; Rev. James H. Warren, Nevada; Revds. W. W. Brier, J. W. Brier, Marysville; Revds. Isaac Owen, Joseph Morris, —— McClay, Santa Clara; Hon. B. D. Wilson, Los Angeles; Rev. T. W. Hinds, Santa Cruz.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—SAN FRANCISCO.

Rev. O. C. Wheeler, of the Baptist Church.
Thos. H. Selby, of the Presbyterian Church.
William Leonard, of the Congregational Church.
Daniel B. Ross, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
David S. Turner, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Evil Companionship.

The following article is so very apposite to the state of things in this country, that we call attention to it—particularly the attention and consideration of young men who are so sadly exposed to the evils of which it treats:—

That there are fearful, fatal mischiefs in evil companionship, is a point on which all are agreed. Could we say a word adapted to keep the young man from this peril, how gladly and earnestly would we do it. How it is that companionship with the bad corrupts the character, is perfectly obvious. Here is one, we will suppose, whose character is good, drawn into connection and intimacy with one or more whose principles and habits are evil. Abiding there, he soon gets interested in their society. There springs up, at length, a species of attachment. There is great mutual force in the example that is set. The nearness of the example gives it power; the constancy of it gives it power; it operates upon plastic and yielding materials; this gives it power. There is a sort of clanship cultivated, which at once puts down principle and conscience, and puts up the courage; and so things are done together, by the whole mass acting as a kind of infernal corporation, which as individuals they never would have attempted. By the mere force of frequency, the initiated individual comes in a little time to see and hear, and even act his own part, with very little disturbance; and after a longer apprenticeship, or rather companionship, with some master workman in profligacy, he does his own part with very decided satisfaction.

Let us now look a moment at the sort of character which comes of this process. Before he entered the school of vice, he stood fair, and his prospects were good. Had he come under the influence of industrious and virtuous persons, those prospects would have been realized. But falling under influences of another sort, everything in regard to him was changed and blasted. It is implied in what we have already said, that his religious principles are probably gone; clean swept out—laughed, and jeered, and shamed out of him. It is a fact everywhere, that sound religious principles do not, because they cannot, long live and breath in the corrupt atmosphere of evil company. Moral principle goes out also; for moral principle is based upon religious. It is not found in places nor in persons where religious principle is repudiated—where the Bible is not respected, and the soul's accountability is not recognized, as these are not, in the circles of profligate companionship. Every young man heartily in that circle—truly at home there, is an unprincipled young man.

Well, what next, after sweeping out religious and moral principle? What next? Anything—not much matter what. Of course, there must be amusements, gratification, sport of some sort. These will be likely to cost something. Sometimes they prove very expensive. But they must be had at all events. Then they must be paid for; then, of course, the money must be had. There comes a pressure of this sort upon one in whom there is no substantial principle. The result often is, that the money is taken—in plain phrase, it is stolen. Here we have the process: first falling into bad company; then, corruption of morals; then, obliteration of principle; then, expenditures upon means and modes of indulgence; then, raising the money in a way utterly to sink the character. The person in question does not want to steal, but he must have the money. Let any one take the defaulting of young men, some petty and some gigantic, and run the matter back, and he will find the cause of the leakage in the strength of the temptations, created by the indulgences and expenditures of corrupt companionship. The vortex which swept down that property, was created by the giddy whirl of that pleasure-seeking circle.

Then, how naturally come along the most debasing excesses—a resort to the theatre; and here the passions are excited—to the bowling alley and the billiard-room; here are the games, and here the means of paying the petty forfeits—the decanters and the grog; and here play and drink, and drink and play, with oaths and blasphemies crammed in for interludes. But we will not run the results into further detail. It is painful to contemplate them, and know that what we shrink from describing, is eagerly enacted by many who have been instructed into better things—who certainly were made for higher aims and even noble achievments.

The end of all this is destruction. "The companion of fools shall be destroyed." Continuing such, how can it be otherwise; and the fearful probability is, that he will continue such: that once drawn in, and the bands of initiation cast upon him, he never will get clear—not go out unscathed; no, not till he is ruined. It is this fact which executes so commonly upon one linked in with this fraternity of folly and mischief, God's fearful declaration, "shall be destroyed;" it is, that he has no strength to sunder and separate himself from the deadly alliance. O how such are held. A father's remonstrance, a mother's entreaty, a sister's weeping solicitude; the hopes of this life, and the fears of the life to come, cannot break the fastenings which bind him down to shame and woe. The charms of that circle are the chains that hold him—chains of tougher links than links of toughest steel.

When dwelling upon this painful subject, we have sometimes wished for a new species of colonization—colonization based on moral grounds; taking not the black in skin, but the black in character—persons utterly and finally sold to sin, and shipping them to other shores; not to corrupt other communities, but putting them into regions where there are none to corrupt—selecting for the purpose, some vast unoccupied island, and setting it apart, and solemnly devoting it as the moral pest-house of the world; to be peopled by a new sort of savages—men grown wilder and baser than the beasts. What a blessed evacuation should we then have! There is not a man but would breathe freer for it: not an anxious parent but would die the easier, and with a brighter prospect of meeting, at length, the loved and the left in heaven. But this cannot be. It is the ordinance of God that the bad and the good, even the worst and the best, grow together; and this, doubtless, in order to rear up to a loftier and sturdier virtue those who stand, to make deeper and more dreadful the fall of these who submit to be overthrown.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Letter of the Chinamen to His Excellency Governor Bigler.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29, 1852.

SIR,—The Chinamen have learned with sorrow that you have published a message against them. Although we are Asiatics, some of us have been educated in American schools and have learned your language, which has enabled us to read your message in the newspapers for ourselves, and to explain it to the rest of our countrymen. We have all thought a great deal about it, and after consultation with one another, we have determined to write you as decent and respectful a letter as we could, pointing out to your Excellency some of the errors you have fallen into about us.

When you speak of the laws of your own country, we shall not presume to contradict you. In ours all great men are learned men, and a man's rank is just according to his education. Keying, who made the treaty with Mr. Cushing, was not only a cousin of the Emperor, but one of the most learned men in the Empire, otherwise he would not have been Governor of Canton. Just so, we doubt not, it is in California and other enlightened countries. But it will not be making little of your attainments to suppose that you do not know as much about our people as you do of your own.

You speak of the Chinamen as "Coolies," and in one sense the word is applicable to a great many of them; but not in that in which you seem to use it. "Cooly" is not a Chinese word: it has been imported into China from foreign parts, as it has been into this country. What its original signification was, we do not know; but with us it means a common laborer, and nothing more. We have never known it used among us as a designation of a class, such as you have in view—persons bound to labor under contracts which they can be forcibly compelled to comply with. The Irishmen who are engaged in digging down your hills, the men who unload ships, who clean your streets, or even drive your drays, would, if they were in China, be considered 'Coolies;" tradesmen, mechanics of every kind, and professional men, would not. If you mean by "Coolies," laborers, many of our countrymen in the mines are "Coolies," and many again are not. There are among them tradesmen, mechanics, gentry, (being persons of respectability and who enjoy a certain rank and privilege,) and schoolmasters, who are reckoned with the gentry, and with us considered a respectable class of people. None are "Coolies," if by that word you mean bound men or contract slaves.

The ship Challenge of which you speak in your message as bringing over more than five hundred Chinamen, did not bring over one who was under "Cooly" contract to labor. Hab-wa, who came in her as agent for the charterers, one of the signers of this letter, states to your Excellency that they were all passengers, and are going to work in the mines for themselves.

As to our countrymen coming over here to labor for $3 or $4 per month wages, it is unreasonable on the face of it, and is not true. That strong affection which they have for their own country, which induces them to return with the gold they dig, as you say, would prevent them from leaving their homes for wages so little, if at all better than they could get there. The Chinamen are indeed remarkable for their love of their country in a domestic way. They gather together in clans in districts and neighborhoods, and in some villages there are thousands and thousands of the same surname, flocking around the original family home. They honor their parents and age generally with a respect like religion, and have the deepest anxiety to provide for their descendants. To honor his parents is the great duty of the son. A Chinese proverb runs somewhat in this way: "In the morning, when you rise, inquire after your parents' health, at midday be not far from them, and in the evening comfort them when they go to rest: this it is to be a pious son." With such feelings as these, it is to be expected that they will return with their gains to their homes, but it is foolish to believe they will leave them for trifling inducements. To the same cause you must look for the reason why there are no Chinese drunkards in your streets, nor convicts in your prisons, madmen in your hospitals, or others who are a charge to your State. They live orderly, work hard, and take care of themselves, that they may have the means of providing for their homes and living amidst their families. The other matter which you allude to, their leaving their families in pledge as security for the performance of their contract, is still more inconsistent with their character, and absurd. Have you ever inquired what the holder of such a pledge could do with them. If he used any force towards them, he would be guilty of an offence, and be punished by the laws, just as in any other country, and if he treated them well, they would only be a burden and an additional expense to him. Sometimes very rich persons who have poor men in their employment at home or abroad, support their families through charity, particularly if they are relatives. Sometimes they bind themselves to do it by their contracts, but this gives them no power over them as hostages or pledges.

We will tell you how it is that Chinese poor come to California. Some have borrowed the small amount necessary, to be returned with unusual interest on account of the risk; some have been furnished with money without interest by their friends and relations, and some again, but much the smaller portion, have received advances in money, to be returned out of the profits of the adventure. The usual apportionment of the profits is about three tenths to the lender of the money and rarely if ever any more. These arrangements made at home seldom bring them further than San Francisco, and here the Chinese traders furnish them the means of getting to the mines. A great deal of money is thus lent at a nominal or very low interest, which to the credit of our countrymen, we are able to say, is almost invariably faithfully repaid. The poor Chinaman does not come here as a slave. He comes because of his desire for independence, and he is assisted by the charity of his countrymen, which they bestow on him safely, because he is industrious and honestly repays them. When he gets to the mines he sets to work with patience, industry, temperance and economy. He gives no man any offence, and he is contented with small gains, perhaps only two or three dollars per day. His living costs him something, and he is well pleased if he saves up three or four hundred dollars a year. Like all other nations, and as is particularly to be expected of them, many return home with their money, there to remain, buy rice fields, build houses and devote themselves to the society of their own households and the increase of the products of their country, of its exports, of its commerce and the general wealth of the world. But not all; others—full as many as of other nations—invest their gains in merchandise and bring it into the country and sell it at your markets. It is possible, sir, that you may not be aware how great this trade is, and how rapidly it is increasing, and how many are now returning to California as merchants who came over as miners. We are not able to tell you how much has been paid by Chinese importers at the Custom House, but the sum must be very large. In this city alone, there are twenty stores kept by Chinamen, who own the lots and erected the buildings themselves. In these stores a great deal of business is done; all kinds of Chinese goods, rice, silks, sugar, tea, etc., are sold in them, and also a great quantity of American goods, especially boots, of which, every Chinaman buys one or more pairs immediately on landing. And then there are the American stores dealing in Chinese articles on a large scale, and some with the most remarkable success. The emigration of the "coolies," as your Excellency rather mistakingly call us, is attended with the opening of all this Chinese trade, which if it produces the same results here as elsewhere, will yet be the pride and riches of of this city and State. One of the subscribers of this letter is now employed as a clerk in an American store, because of the services he can render them as a broker in business with his countrymen; he has sometimes sold $10,000 a day of Chinese goods. Chy Lung, who arrived a few days since, with some $10,000 in China goods, has sold out, and returned for another cargo, on the Challenge. Fei-Chaong, who brought in a cargo about a month ago, has sold out, and also returned in the Challenge. So does the partner of Sam Wa, of this city; Tuk-Shhong for the same purpose—for more than a year he has been continually importing and selling cargoes. A great many others send for goods by the Challenge, and all the other ships which you speak of as being expected, will bring cargoes of Chinese goods as well as Chinamen. Nor does this by any means give you a full idea of the trade of the Chinamen. They not only freight your ships, but they have bought many of them, and will buy more; and as to the freighting of ships, it may be worthy of your attention to know, that such is our preference for your countrymen, that we employ your ships in preference to any others, even when we could get them cheaper. When a ship arrives, every body sees how actively and profitably your drays, steamboats, wagons, etc., are employed by us. Some of read in the papers the other day, that the government of the United States, were going to send ships to Japan, to open that country to American trade. That is what we supposed your country wished with China as well as other countries, but it cannot all be on one side, and it is plain that the more advantages we get from your country, the faster you will get the benefits of our trade. The gold we have been allowed to dig in your mines is what has made the China trade grow up so fast, like every thing else in this country. If you want to check immigration from Asia, you will have to do it by checking Asiatic commerce, which we supposed from all that we have ever known of your government, the United States most desired to increase.

What your Excellency has said about passing a law to prevent coolies shipped to California under contracts from laboring in the mines, we do not conceive concerns us, for there are none such here from China, nor do we believe any are coming, except a small number, perhaps, who work on shares, as we have before explained, just as people from all other countries sometimes do. We will not believe it is your intention to pass a law treating us as coolies whether we are so or not, You say there is no treaty provision for the manner in which Chinese emigrants shall be treated, and that the Chinese government would have no right to complain of an, law excluding us from the country, by taxation or otherwise. This may be true of the government, but it would certainly alienate the present remarkably friendly feelings of the Chinese people, and in many ways interfere with the full enjoyment of the commercial privileges guaranteed to the Americans by the treaty of Wang-Hiya.

In what we here say we have most carefully told your Excellency the truth, but we fear you will not believe us, because you have spoken in your message of us as Asiatics, "ignorant of the solemn character of the oath of affirmation in the form prescribed in the Constitution and the Statutes," or "indifferent to the solemn obligation to speak the truth which an oath imposes." It is truth, nevertheless, and we leave it to time and the proof which our words carry in them to satisfy you of the fact. It has grieved us that you should publish so bad a character of us, and we wish that you could change your opinion and speak well of us to the public. We do not deny that many Chinamen tell lies, and so do many Americans, even in Courts of Justice. But we have our Courts, too, and our forms of oaths, which are as sacredly respected by our countrymen as other nations respect theirs. We do not swear upon so many little occasions as you do, and our forms will seem as ridiculous to you as yours do to us when we first see them. You will smile when we tell you that on ordinary occasions an oath is attested by burning a piece of yellow paper, and on the more important ones by cutting off the head of a cock; yet these are only forms, and cannot be of great importance, we would think. But in the important matters we are good men; we honor our parents; we take care of our children; we are industrious and peaceable; we trade much; we are trusted for small and large sums; we pay our debts and are honest; and of course must tell the truth. Good men cannot tell lies and be ignorant of the difference between right and wrong. We do not think much about your politics, but we believe you are mistaken in supposing no Chinamen has ever yet applied to be naturalized or has acquired a domicil in the United States except here. There is a Chinaman now in San Francisco, who is said to be a naturalized citizen, and to have a free white American wife. He wears the American dress, and is considered a man of respectability. And there are, or were lately, we are informed, Chinamen residing in Boston, New York, and New Orleans. If the privileges of your laws are open to us, some of us will doubtless acquire your habits, your language, your ideas, your feelings, your morals, your forms, and become citizens of your country; many have already adopted your religion in their own; and we will be good citizens. There are very good Chinamen now in the country, and a better class will, if allowed, come hereafter—men of learning and of wealth, bringing their families with them.

In concluding this letter, we will only beg your Excellency not to be too hasty with us, to find us out and know us well, and then we are certain you will not command your Legislature to make laws driving us out of your country. Let us stay here—the Americans are doing good to us, and we will do good to them.

Your most humble servants,

HAB WA, SAM WO & CO.
LONG ACHICK, TOY WO & CO.

For the Chinamen in California.—*Herald.*

TAKE a benevolent interest in all that concerns humanity and its progress, as well as the welfare of individuals. Be sensible to the claims of all.

THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Friday, May 7, 1852.

Agents for the Pacific.

Rev. J. A. Benton,	Sacramento.
Rev. J. Parker,	Mormon Island.
Dr. J. Upton	Diamond Springs.
Bradley's Express	Weaverville.
Hunter's Express,	Coloma.
" "	Placerville.
" "	Auburn.
Wm. T. Gibbs, P. M.	Georgetown.
J. C. Lincoln,	Greenwood Valley.
Parker & Elder	Grass Valley.
Rev. J. H. Warren,	Nevada.
	Marysville.
B. N. Sexton,	Stockton.
Reynolds' Express,	Sonora.
D. Shepherd,	Murphy's Diggins
Rev. I. H. Brayton,	San Jose.
"	Santa Clara.
Dr. W. S. King,	Monterey.
Capt. W. G. Dana,	San Luis Obispo.
W. T. B. Sandford	Los Angeles.

The Chinamen.

We publish on the outside of to-day's paper their letter to the Governor of this State. We commend it to our readers. It took us by surprise. We were not prepared to believe that so forcible and well-written a letter could emanate from such a source. We earnestly hope it will be carefully perused and candidly considered, especially in the mines. It will disabuse the public mind of many false impressions. These people ought not to be treated harshly. Because they are dressed in a costume that would not suit our tastes, they ought not to be despised. Because they speak a language that is jargon to us, let it not be inferred that they know nothing. Because they cannot assert and maintain their rights, let it not be supposed that they do not themselves understand and value them. Let us not judge hastily or act precipitately against them. *We* call ourselves *Christians*. Let us beware what character we by our conduct attach to that name in the esteem of these "strangers!"

We confess to a feeling of shame and self-reproach on reading their letter to the Governor. It reminds us that it is *men* we are dealing with in these people—men possessed of a sense of right and justice as clear and distinct as our own.

We have talked much of intercourse with China, of the great advantages of her commerce, of facilitating communication with her and diverting her trade from its channels to enrich ourselves. If all this is so very desirable, is there no law of reciprocity that binds us to any return of advantages to her people? Ought we not to respect their rights, and protect them from injury when they come to our shores? Why should they be singled out from all other foreigners, and be alone excluded from the mines? If they come in too great numbers, the evil will cure itself. Their labor will be unprofitable, and they will return. They are a peaceable people. We do not understand that they assert any claims or acquire any legal rights in the placers. And they do not offer any forcible resistance when Americans come in and exclude them from their diggings. Nor would they be likely to do it, if their numbers were ever so great. They injure nobody. They carry away no very great amount of gold. They are not expert miners. And if they invest what they get, as many of them do, in trade between China and ourselves, are we not largely the gainers? An armed fleet of ours now hastens to the ports of the sealed empire of Japan. What is it contemplated to do there? It is to bring about commercial intercourse between that people and ourselves. Can this be accomplished and its advantages gained without opening our own country to such of that people as may choose to come here from time to time to labor or transact business? Can we expect to make the commerce of any people profitable while we push the people themselves from our shores?

But Christian people have regarded the increasing facilities of intercourse with China, and the great immigration of Chinamen to California as a most important feature of the times in a moral point of view. Here Paganism comes to meet Christianity, and look upon it in its own home. Large numbers of a people hitherto totally ignorant of the religion and the civilization of the Bible, are brought to see something of both. We know that this will in time have an effect. The tendency of light will be to dissipate darkness. The reputation that California gives to Christianity in the view of Chinamen, will be an abiding one. By kindness and just treatment, we can open their minds to it; and by wrong, oppression, and cruelty, we can shut the Empire against it more effectually than could any Chinese wall, though reared to heaven. Let us beware of doing this great, this irreparable wrong. The subject may seem to promise difficulties in the future; but let us wait till we encounter them before we make ourselves anxious.

The letter makes the folly of the talk about vast numbers of "Coolies" enriching foreign capitalists from our mines with unpaid labor most transparent. It turns out that there are no "Coolies" among the Chinamen here, in the sense we have attached to that word, any more than there are among the people of any other country represented among us.

The Engraving of Benicia, which we promised last week, has unavoidably been crowded out. It is now in the office, and will certainly make its appearance in the next issue. A view of the Santa Barbara Mission will soon follow.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die*, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, after a long session of four months.

Self-Direction.

How needed a faculty it is. We have never been so impressed with the want of it, as during the three years of our California experience. We have met persons well-educated, able-bodied, vigorous in health, who were entirely unsuccessful, as they called it, in this country. They could find nothing to do—at least nothing that promised any valuable return. They were completely at a loss—and were spending day after day in inquiries, and getting advice among their friends, or in making friends of those they knew would feel any interest for them. They came to the country to meet an uncle or a brother, and to go into business, of some kind, with him. On arrival they cannot find him; or, they learn that he has gone from the country. They are non-plused. They know not what to do with themselves. They seek some one to find employment for them. They will do anything—but *what* they cannot guess. So they get discouraged—grow impatient—call the country hard names; and almost blame some old friend or neighbor for not giving them work, when he has none to give—or for not getting them places, when he knows of none, and cannot create them.

We have met others so circumstanced who never said much to any one—kept an eye on people's wants and ways—and ere a week was gone, they were at something—driving a prosperous business that they saw was not overdone—or that was new and needed. They could not be kept idle. They would contrive, or pick up an employment where others would starve. They had the faculty of self-direction. They did not expect to be told what they should set about. They settled *that* for themselves. They were masters, rather than journeymen. They were not mere instruments in the hands of others, and needing other's control; but having the knowledge of self-use, they were more like intelligent machines that seem never to make mistakes. Men of this sort are not generally troubled with anything but too much work in California. They find so much that requires their efforts, that invites labor, that craves development, they are only embarrassed by the multiplicity of pursuits.

We see the same striking differences among Christians in this region—owing mainly to the faculty of self-direction. Scores are idle, or doing little, because they see nothing giving promise. They are exhorted to work in the vineyard of the Lord; but how to work they know not. They can not go about anything on their own account and self-guided.

Others are busy—oh, how occupied! They cannot go amiss of opportunities for Christian labor. They are busy all the day. They literally invent methods of doing good. They are capable of adaptation. They do not expect the mountain to come to them. They can get to it, and will. They are self-directed—and not only so, but heaven-guided. They are wise from above. May the Great Giver send us scores of such Christians!

Sacramento Correspondence.

Mr. Editor,—The past week has been one rather barren of incident among us here. We have had changeable and fickle weather most of the time, and generally cool. The attempts at rain have proved failures. A few light showers have fallen. Saturday morning there was a slight frost in the vicinity of the city, which nipped the young melon-vines and other tender growths. The gardens about look well, for the most part. Green peas are already on our tables, of this spring's growth, and other such articles. The grain crops are promising to come in finely.

The mortality report for this city for the month of April embraces the names of sixteen adults and two children. This does not show a very bad sanitary condition after our flood. They are now giving the city a cleaning, and removing every aggravating cause of disease or discomfort. The mortality records of the last 18 months will go to prove that we have one of the most salubrious climates in the world; in which even a city situated like ours is troubled with few diseases, and those of a mild type, and easily managed. Some of our legislators, opposed to coming here, have tried to be sick, but have given it up. It is of no use.

The legislative bodies last evening resolved to prolong the sessions till to-day at 12 m. As it will be impossible for me to send you all the proceedings up to the hour of adjournment, I may as well leave all the doings of the present week for a future number. It will be found, I presume, in the sequel, that some curious bills have been passed during the last two or three days, whose interpretation would puzzle a "Philadelphia lawyer." There will be few bills of any general importance that will not be acted on; though some will fail to become laws, in consequence of the disagreeing actions and amendments of the two houses. The sessions held to-day are mainly for the purpose of enabling the Governor to sign all the bills before the hour of adjournment; since it has been decided by the Courts, that a bill signed by the Governor *after* the time of adjournment fails to become a law. You are aware that by this decision, in reference to the salary bill of last year—declaring it null—the members of this Legislature, and all the officers of government, will draw pay at the *old rates*—so that the expenses of the State will be $75 or $100,000 more a year, than if that bill had become a law. A new bill has been passed and signed, and is now a law, reducing the pay of legislators and officers of State to about the same rates as fixed by the bill of last year. But it will be of no force against those now in office; since no salaries can be reduced or raised that shall apply to the case of the persons in office at the time of the alteration, until their respective terms shall expire.

The passage of Senator Soule's school bill I am glad of; and hope it will be of avail in promoting the interests of schools and education. Still many regret the substitution of Governor Boggs' school land bill, for the section concerning school lands, as originally contained in the bill. The way it was done was this. The land section was stricken out of Soule's bill, and then it passed both Houses. Gov. Boggs' bill was then amended and put through both Houses.

What effect this will have on the school interests I cannot foresee—but it looks now as though it would pretty much defeat the accumulation of any large fund for school purposes from the 500,000 acres—though it may furnish some funds for more immediate use. The whole subject is surrounded with difficulties.

The Assembly yesterday passed a bill organizing the county of Pah-utah, in the Carson River Valley, on the other side of the Sierra Nevada. It is believed by many that that region is beyond the bounds of the State. Indeed, there can hardly be a doubt of it. But perhaps this movement will do no harm. It is even supposed by some that a part of the new country of Sierra, of which Downieville is the county seat, is beyond the limits of the State, as fixed by the Constitution. But the people in the mountains, and beyond them, are really a *part* of us; and what hinders their annexation. We were always of the opinion that the State line should have run through the *desert* beyond the mountains, and not long along the coast of the Sierra. Now it is very manifest that would have been best—for where shall they who have settled in that region go, if they come not to us? There is not habitable country enough beyond the mountains for a Territory or a State; and Utah is too far off, and over deserts. The settlement is but 130 miles from this city by the new road. What next?

Yours, &c. Seer.

Correspondence from Grass Valley.

The following from our Grass Valley correspondent did not reach us in time for insertion in last week's Pacific:—

The Legislature, &c.—As the capital of the State in which we live is itinerant, and as most of us who reside in this Commonwealth itinerate when occasion requires, I suppose the same privilege will be accorded to a local correspondent.

Continued ill health—chills and fever, as results of Panama fever—added to some necessary calls of business, compelled me to take leave of our "village in the mountains," a little more than a week since, and to sojourn below at the Bay and on the Plains.

The absence of nearly six months from San Francisco, enables one to note many changes there, which are so much the silent growth of time as to be quite unobserved no doubt by the permanent residents of the place. Most of the changes, too, I am happy to note, are *for the better*, being part of the progressive work of assimilation to the manners and aspects of men and things in the oldest and more christianized cities of the earth. I wish it might with truth be remembered, also, that corresponding changes in the attractions of the haunts of vice are not to be observed in San Francisco. But too many *idlers* and persons schooled in crime, abound there at present, to render such a remark possible. We have a sufficiency of these in the mines, it is true; but far distant be the day when we are to be called upon to exchange our hardy workers of the mining districts for the hordes in the towns of the State, who are "too proud to dig, and to beg are ashamed," but who yet conceive that "the world owes them a living," and have it they will by hook or by crook.

One cause which is operating to perpetuate this state of things, as it seems to me, is the different code of laws which govern the different localities referred to above, to wit—the *lex Californiensis*, the miner's code; and the civil law, the citizens' code of the towns. Even legislators here where I am writing, speak and vote, I notice, as though fully recognizing the distinction I have marked out. This is, however, but one of the many incompatibilities under which we grieve. No human wisdom, or foresight, it appears, can fully provide for all the conditions of the problem we are called upon in this country to solve.

From some acquaintance I have had with the former Legislatures, it is but just to observe, after a sojourn of nearly a week in Sacramento, and daily visiting the one now in session, that on the score of both ability and honesty, the "Third Legislature" will surpass those that have preceded it. In the *melee* of parties and politics, during the earlier weeks of a session, it is absolutely impossible to sift the chaff from the wheat in a body composed like this. But I am free to say, that for intelligence, integrity, and sobriety, so far as I can judge, the present Legislative Assembly of our State, has been much in advance of those which met at San Jose.

One little incident it may not be amiss to mention:—After introductions to several members of the Assembly, in more instances than one, apologies were made me for the failure in that branch to elect a Chaplain the past winter; and the hope was expressed, that the like would not occur again. The perfectly frank avowal of sentiments on this, as on all other subjects of consideration which I have met with, among members of both branches of the Legislature, is to me a subject of gratitude. "Open rebuke is better than secret love," says the wise man; and this would find its illustration in the good temper, good sense, and courtesy I have observed the past week among gentlemen on the floors of both Houses, when in the heat of debate. Opinions the most discordant were fearlessly avowed and firmly maintained until brought to the test of a *vote*, which seemed to put an end to all strife.

I should not feel at liberty to speak as I do, did I not know that *facts* would warrant it. The *Pacific* does not desire to laud or to condemn, indiscriminately, those in authority, I am sure; still less does it desire to stand aloof from all sympathy or connection with those to whom are confided the best interests of our great and rapidly growing Commonwealth. In so far, then, as there has been less intemperance and venality, and more principle and intelligence in the present than in past Legislatures of this State, to God and the people be all the praise. And in future let us act so as to expect things better still; and by thus seeking we shall find.

Affairs in Grass Valley are steadily progressing. I am glad that we have less notoriety of late than heretofore. "The operations of nature are silent;" and I would that the growth and prosperity of our pleasant neighborhood, may be so too; though the din of twenty quartz and six saw-mills will hardly admit of it, I think, by night or by day. Population is on the increase with us, both families and *solitaires* being constantly arriving by every steamer. Funds for a bell for the Presbyterian Church, and costing $200, have recently been collected; and a *clock* has been furnished us by the generosity of Messrs. J. McCrea & Co., Sansome street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Sacramento, April 30, 1852.

Doings in the Legisature.

Col. Wood moved that the sections amended be read separately. Agreed to.

At half past 12 o'clock, the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill concerning the salary of the District Attorney of San Francisco, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, reported back to the House without amendment, read a third time and passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the printing bill.

Mr. Covarrubias supported the contract system in a clear, forcible and eloquent speech in the Castilian tongue, which was translated to the House by Mr. Merritt.

The question then came up on the passage of the Senate substitute.

The bill was passed by a large majority.

On motion—pending a motion to reconsider the vote just taken—the House adjourned.

April 22.

In Senate—Mr. Warner, from Joint Committee on State Translator, reported that they had given the translating to W. E. P. Hartnell, at $1,50-100 per folio. Report agreed to.

A bill from the Assembly for the protection of game was taken up and passed.

Mr. Tingley gave notice that at an early day he would introduce another "Cooley" bill.

Mr. Ralston moved to re-consider the vote taken yesterday on the passage of the bill for an act concerning the salaries of officers and pay of members of the Legislature, which was lost by the following vote: ayes 8, nays 12.

Mr. Broderick urged the Senate to take up the Water Lot Repeal bills. He said the State had been robbed of more than $2,000,000 by a few individuals under the Water Lot bills of last session.

The vote was taken on the repeal and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Broderick, Cooke, Denver, Estell, Frye, Hubbs, Keene, Keyser, Lind, Ralston, Robinson, Van Buren, and Walton—13.

Nays—Messrs. Lewis, Miller, Roach, Snyder, Soule, Tingley, and Warner—7.

So the Water Lot bill number one stands repealed by the Senate.

The bill to increase the salary of the District Attorneys of San Francisco to $5000, was passed.

In Assembly—Mr. Wall, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the joint resolutions for the relief of J. J. Warner, with a substitute, and recommended its adoption. Laid over.

Col Wood, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a minority report recommending that the bill exempting firemen from service as jurors, be passed.

Mr. McMullen from special committee, reported back Assembly bill ordering an election in Trinity county, and recommending that the House concur in the Senate amendments. Agreed to.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Sacramento Water Company, was read.

Mr. Brush moved to reject it.

On which the ayes and noes were demanded with the following result: ayes 9, noes 26.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to Committee on Corporations.

Col. Wood moved that the House concur generally in the amendments made to the criminal practice act, in Committee of the Whole a few days ago. Agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

At half past 12 the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr Orrick, the bill to amend an act to provide revenue for the State Marine Hospital at San Francisco, passed March 26, 1851, was taken up.

The bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, slightly amended, and reported back to the House.

Mr. Lyons moved to recommit, with instructions to divide the revenue among the different State Hospitals of the State.

Pending the motion, the House adjourned.

April 23.

In Senate.—A message from the Governor was received, read, referred to a Select Committee of five, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

The Printing bill, with Assembly amendments, was taken up, and on the question to concur in the Assembly amendment to strike out "two years from the date thereof," and insert "nine months from the first day of May, 1852;" it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of ayes 14, nays 4.

Mr. Van Buren, on leave, introduced a bill to amend title 14 of the act to regulate proceedings in the courts of this States, which was read twice and laid over.

Mr. Broderick, from a Select Committe, reported back the bill concerning fees of office, and recommended its passage. The bill was read a third time, put upon its final passage and rejected.

In the Senate a large portion of the day was spent in discussing the provisions of Mr. Cook's bill to recognise the Courts of Justice in this State. The bill lies over.

In Assembly.—Mr. Taliafarro, from the Special Committee to which was referred a bill authorizing McLean and others to establish a ferry at San Francisco, reported adversely. Bill indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wall, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill to prohibit banking privileges, &c., and recommended its indefinite postponement. Agreed to.

Col. Wood from select committee, reported back Senate bill in relation to Pilot regulations in the port of San Francisco and recommended its passage. Bill passed.

The bill to amend an act incorporating the City of Sacramento was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hinchman, from select committee, reported back the bill to incorporate the city of Los Angeles, (the bill was amended in Senate,) and recommended the House to concur in Senate's amendments. Agreed to.

The Senate bill concerning Common Schools was referred to a Select Committee of five.

The Senate bill concerning salaries of officers and pay of members was referred to the Committee of the Whole for to-morrow.

The message from the Governor, together with the bill introduced by Dr. Wing, taxing foreigners, was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate bill repealing Water Lot bill No. 1, was read, and on motion of Mr. Hammond, made the special order for Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Hammond, Mr. Wood's bill to divide California into three States, was taken up. Mr. Wood proceeded to read an elaborate speech in favor of the measure, and staked his veracity that it would be considered a desirable one "some of these days."

April 24.

In Senate.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Benton.

Roll called and the following Senators absent: Messrs. Broderick, Denver, Keyser, Lind, McKibben, Roach and Soule.

Resolved, the Assembly concurring, the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on Friday, the 30 inst.

Mr. Frye moved to amend by inserting Monday, May 3d. Carried.

The bill for an act for the relief of J. Winchester was read three several times and passed.

Bill for an act for the relief of J. Rains taken up and passed.

Bill for an act for the relief of W. E. T. Hartwell taken up and passed.

Bill for an act concerning passengers arriving in the ports of California taken up and passed.

The bill for an act to provide for the appointment of a public guager for the city of San Francisco then passed.

Ayes.—Cooke, Denver, Estill, Frye, Hubbs, Keene, Keyser, Lewis, Lott, Miller, Walton and Warner—12.

Nays—Broderick, Ralston, Robinson, Soule, Tingley and Van Buren—6.

In Assembly.—Mr. Crabb, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill for the relief of Jesse D. Carr, and recommended its passage. Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Coffroth, from the committee on Federal relations, to which was referred Mr. Wall's bill in relation to the public lands, reported back the same with a few amendments and recommended the concurrence in the amendments by the House. Bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Canney, the bill for the relief of Wm. Rogers, Sheriff of El Derado county, was taken up, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported back to the House. Read a third time and passed.

The Senate Joint Resolutions to provide for the printing and distribution of the Revenue Law of 1852, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to declare the Aroyo del Madia navigable. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lyons introduced a bill to amend an act to define the boundaries of Nevada and Yuba counties. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wohler moved to take from the table the bill providing for the payment of State Translator. Bill read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the Salary bill. The bill was reported back to the House, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the bill for the relief the immigrants travelling overland to this State. The blank in the resolution was then filled up with twenty-five thousand dollars. The resolutions were then reported back to the House.

On motion, House adjourned.

Monday, April 26.

The Senate met at ten oclock. No quorum present, and recess taken till 12 o'clock; at which time the Senate re-assembled.

The bill regulating the duties of Harbor Master of San Francisco was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Mariposa, El Dorado, &c. War Bill.

Mr. Robinson addressed the committee until 5½ o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

House—called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Taliaferro, from Committee on Corporations, reported back the bill for an Act to legalize the acts of the Courts of Sessions of Napa county. Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Coffroth introduced a bill for an act concerning possessory titles in quartz mines. Read a second time and referred to Committee on Mines and Mining Interests.

Mr. Crabb moved that 150 copies be printed.

Mr. Fowler moved to print 200 copies. Agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the Executive Message, together with the bill of Dr. Wing in relation to the immigration of foreigners.

Speaker Hammond offered the following joint resolution in connection with the bill, which was adopted:

A Joint Resolution in respect to Foreign Immigration:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California. That the Governor be authorized and directed to issue, under the seal of the State, and by the authority of the people thereof, his proclamation, setting forth to all whom it may concern, that the laws of California will not hereafter permit inhabitants of the Chinese Empire to work upon the mineral lands of this State, unless they shall first renounce their allegiance as Chinese subjects.

The substitute adopted in Committee of the Whole was reported back to the House and adopted.

Mr. Crabb then moved the substitute to be referred to Committee on Mines and Mining Interests with instructions to report to-morrow. Agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate bill in relation to the Trustees of the County of San Diego was taken up and passed.

Senate bill for the distribution of money appropriated by Congress to be applied to the payment of debts prior to the admission of this State into the Union, was passed.

Senate bill to provide for the erection of a powder magazine in the city of San Francisco, was passed.

April 27.

In Senate—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Benton.

Mr. Walton, from the Select Committee, reported back the bill for an act authorizing the funding of the debt of the county of Eldorado, and to provide for the payment of the same, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The joint resoluiton on the subject of the Overland Railway to the Pacific Ocean, was taken from the table, read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Warner, the bill for an act to grant the right of way to the United States for Railroad purposes, was taken from the table, read a third time and passed.

The bill to authorize John H. Harper to construct a wagon road from Humboldt Bay to the Sacramento Valley, was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Comptroller to draw warrants in favor of R. N. Wood, J. C. Tucker, and S. A. McMeans, was passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Governor to procure a suitable block of California marble to be forwarded to the Washington Monument Society, was passed.

The Assembly bill concerning the administration of oaths, (in reference to the power of the Speaker and President of the Senate and the committees to administer oaths,) was passed.

The Assembly bill to amend an act concerning crimes and punishments, fixing the penalty, &c., for setting fire to woods, prairie grass, &c., was passed.

In Assembly—Mr. Gardner reported in favor of the passage of a bill entitled, "an act to protect mining claims," (in other words to prevent the State being overrun by a class of persons now imported in large numbers from the Chinese Empire, and other countries of the East.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be allowed two dollars per diem extra pay during the session of the Legislature.

Resolution adopted.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the Water Lot Bill. Considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported back to the House without amendment.

Mr. Peachy moved its indefinite postponement.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was debated at length by Messrs. Peachy, McMullen, Crabb, Wohler, Covarrubias, (in Spanish, interpreted by Mr. Crittenden,) McMeans and Crittenden.

The final vote was then taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, and it resulted as follows: ayes 30, noes 17. So the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The House then took a recess.

The bill for an act establishing a State Hospital in Sacramento City, was taken up.

Mr. Boggs moved its indefinite postponement and demanded the ayes and nays.

Col. Wood moved a call of the House. Withdrawn.

Mr. Peachy moved to adjourn. Withdrawn.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was then voted on, and it was decided in the negative, by a vote of—Yeas 6, nays 39.

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas and neys were called for, with the following result—Yeas 33, nays 15.

The bill for the support of the Stockton and San Francisco State Hospital also passed.

Wednesday, April 28.

Senate called to order by the President.

Bill for the relief of Jesse D. Carr was passed.

Mr. Soule, from Committee on Education, read a lengthy and able report on Gov. Boggs' 500,000 acre bill, assuming the ground first, that it was unconstitutional; and second, that if it was constitutional, it is inexpedient. The committee recommended its indefinite postponement. Bill made the special order for Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

House bill providing for the funding of the war claims ($600,000,) being the special order of the day, was then taken up and discussed at length.

After a lengthy debate, without coming to a vote, Senate adjourned.

In Assembly—Mr. Boggs, from Select Committee, to whom was referred an act to incorporate the cities of Vallejo and Benicia under one municipal regulation, reported back the same and recommended its passage.

The bill was then put on its final passage and lost.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill for an act to amend the 18th section of an act dividing the State into counties and establishing seats of justice therein. Considered engrossed, read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the San Francisco State Marine Hospital act was passed.

The bill for the relief of the poor and indigent sick in the various counties of the State was lost.

The Senate bill to fund the debt of the State was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, read a third time and passed.

Bill to authorize the Comptroller of State to draw a warrant on the State Treasurer out of the general funds to pay Messrs Wood, Tucker and McMeans, was read a third time and passed.

Joint resolution on the subject of the overland railway to the Pacific Ocean, was read a third time and passed.

An act to amend an act to regulate the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, passed May 1st, 1851, was referred to Judiciary Committee.

An act to repeal an act to authorise officers of State to rent offices &c., was passed.

Mr. McConaha moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of Henry A. Caulfield was lost yesterday. After a long debate the vote was put and decided in the negative by a vote of ayes 20, noes 25.

Mr. Wall moved to take from the table a bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the use of a State Library. Agreed to. Read a third time and passed.

An act appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of immigrants traveling overland to California, was considered engrossed, read a third time and passed.

April 29, 1852.

In Senate.—The most important business of the morning was the concurrence of the Senate in the Assembly amendments to Hon. Mr. Hubbs' Funding bill, which was successfully accomplished, and the debt of the State, up to the 31st of December next, will now be funded in such amounts as the parties interested may determine, either in $100, $150, $500 or $1000 bonds, drawing seven per cent. interest.

Mr. Frye asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions relating to gambling.

Mr. Snyder's bill to provide for a correct map of California, was passed.

The Assembly bill to fund the debt of Calaveras county, was amended by substituting seven per cent. interest, instead of fifteen per cent., and passed.

Mr. Sprague called up the bill to divide Colusi county, which was discussed by Messrs. Lott, against, and Sprague in favor of the measure. The bill was referred to a select committee.

The Assembly bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for an Insane Hospital Institution at Stockton, was taken up, and called forth debate.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the payment of the El Dorado Indian War Expedition. Without coming to a direct vote, it was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

In Assembly.—Mr. Dameron, from the committee on county boundaries, to which was referred the bill to locate the seat of justice of Calaveras county, at Jackson, reported adversely, recommended its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Young moved its reference to the Calaveras delegation. Agreed to.

Mr. Caldwell, from committee on county boundaries, to which was referred the above bill, made a minority report in favor of the removal from Jackson.

The bill reported by Mr. Coffroth in regard to granting the right of way to the United States for railroad purposes, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Crabb, from the special committee to which was referred a bill concerning free persons of color, reported it back with amendments, and recommended their adoption. Amendments adopted. Bill considered engrossed, read a third time, and on its final passage, the ayes and noes having been demanded, resulted as follows—ayes, 40, nays 2.

[The bill provides that all free negroes now residing in this State, may remain here by procuring a license from the Court of Sessions. Those who arrive here within six months after the pas

sage of the bill, have 60 days in which to depart.]

The special order of the day, the bill for an act "concerning the possessory right to quartz mines" was considered in Committee of the Whole; *Mr.* Jones in the chair. Some amendments were made in Committee, and concurred in by the House. The bill passed, ayes 29, nays 6.

On motion of *Mr.* Coffroth, the house resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the Senate bill for an act concerning common schools. Bill amended in Committee, and reported back to the House.

Col. Wood moved that the House concur generally in amendments, made in committee of the whole. Agreed to.

Mr. Chauncey moved to adjourn. Withdrawn. Bill read a third time and passed.

April 30, 1852.

In Senate.—A bill to authorize and enforce mortgages on personal property, introduced by *Mr.* Ralston, was put upon its final passage, after a full debate, and lost by a vote of 6 ayes and 13 nays.

The Assembly bill concerning free persons of color, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is probably the last of it this session.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

The State Insane Asylum bill was reported back by the select committee, recommending its passage. The vote was taken on the bill which locates the institution at Stockton, and resulted as follows, ayes 11, nays 9.

The bill to provide for the State Hospital at Sacramento was taken up, discussed at length, and finally passed. [The bill appropriates $25,000 for the purchase of buildings, and $30,000 for carrying on the institution, besides setting apart auction and other taxes.]

The special order of the day, the Senate School bill, as returned amended from the Assembly, by the substitute of *Mr.* Boggs' bill for the disposal of the whole 500,000 acres of land, instead of the second section, was taken up and called forth a very spirited and forcible argument pro and con.

The question being upon concurring in the Assembly amendment, (substituting *Mr.* Boggs' Land bill for the 2d section of the Senate bill,) it was lost.

Ayes—Messrs. Denver, Estill, Frye, Keene, Keyser, Lewis, Lott, McKibbin, Miller and Walton—10.

Nays—Messrs. Broderick, Hubbs, Lind, Ralston, Roach, Robinson, Snyder, Soule, Sprague, Van Buren, Warner—11.

In Assembly—The bill to authorise John Craycroft & Co. to construct a wagon road from Utah Territory to the Sacramento Valley via Downieville was passed.

A lengthy discussion arose upon the bill granting privileges, (intended especially for the benefit of a company proposing to run a ferry between San Francisco and Contra Costa) Mr. Crittenden made an able speech against the constitutionality of the bill. The measure was supported by several members and finally referred to a select committee of five.

A communication was read from the corporate authorities of Sacramento, proposing to donate to California the Public Square in the city for State buildings, providing the capital is permanently located there.

On motion of Mr Crabb, the thanks of the Assembly were voted to the city of Sacramento.

The Supervisors' bill was reconsidered, amended and passed.

Senate bill for an act creating a Board of Supervisors for the county of San Diego, and defining their duties.

A committee of conference was appointed on the part of the House, on the disagreeing vote between it and the Senate on the common School bill.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Woodland—the bill proposes to donate to her five thousand dollars—was taken up.

On the final passage of the bill, the ayes and noes having been called for it was carried.

News from the Interior.

Mining.—The miners in and about this city with never doing better. The average wages made by them cannot be less than $10 per day. We refer to those only who work with long toms, and who derive continuous stream of water from one of the water-races. We know of one claim which has yielded a pound of gold, or nearly so, every day for two weeks. It is worked by four men.—*El Dorado News.*

Harvest at Hand.—The barley upon the ranch of Judge Brown, in Yolo County fifteen miles from this city, is so far advanced that it will be ready for the sickle by the latter part of the ensuing week at which time the crop will be garnered.—*Ib.*

An Anti-Chinese meeting was held at Foster's Bar on the 27th ult., at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That after the first day of May next, no Chinamen shall be allowed to hold any mining claim on Foster's or Atchinson's Bar.

Resolved, That the Chinese be required by the American miners to *vamos the ranch* by Monday, next, 3d of May, and that a committee of six be appointed to communicate to them the action of this meeting.

Boston Hill.—The excitement respecting the new diggings on Boston Hill, seems on the increase. Nineteen tunnels have been commenced already, besides several shafts. Some of the tunnels on the north end of the hill prospect well, and the ledge rock yet pitches down. Some Chileans have struck gold, but they do not seem anxious for the *quantity* to be known When questioned on the subject, they invariably answer "*muy poco.*"

One Hundred and Fifty Indians Killed. Numerous recent depradations and murders in Trinity and Shasta Counties, by the Indians, have so exasperated the inhabitants in that vicinity, that two companies were organized last week, to proceed against and chastise them. How terribly that chastisement was inflicted, the following from the Shasta Courier, of the destruction of an Indian rancheria, will show.

On Thursday afternoon, the 22d ult., the scouts discovered the rancheria, in a small valley at the base of three mountains on the south side of the South Fork of the Trinity river. At midnight, the company started from their encampment, Capt. Dixon having divided his force into three parties, so as to come upon the Indians from different quarters and surround them. When the day broke, all parties were in the desired positions, and on the signal being given the attack commenced. Each rifle marked its victim with unerring precision—the pistol and the knife completed the work of destruction and revenge, and in a few brief moments all was over. Of the one hundred and fifty Indians that constituted the rancheria only two or three escaped, and those were supposed to be dangerously wounded; so that, probably, not one of those engaged in the murder of the unfortunate Anderson now remains alive. Men, women and children all shared the same fate; none were spared except one woman and two children, who were brought back prisoners.

Meetings have been held at Dry Indian and Weaver Creeks, and at Horse Shoe Bar, at which resolutions were passed, calling upon the Chinese to leave these places, and forbidding them to dig gold.

Items from Atlantic Papers.

There are in the United States not less than 207 colleges and professional schools. Of this number 120 are colleges proper, 43 theological, 17 law, and 27 medical schools. Out of the aggregate, Pennsylvania has 21—consisting of 8 colleges, 7 theological, 2 law and 4 medical schools. The number of volumes contained in the libraries of the colleges, exclusive of those of the professional schools, is, as far as estimated by imperfect returns, 871,000.

The *New York Tribune* is among the proscribed newspapers in France. Copies sent by mail to that country are confiscated.

The Legislature of Delaware, previous to its adjournment, passed a law declaring that children of manumitted slaves shall not become free, as heretofore, on arriving at a certain age, but shall be held in slavery as long as they live.

Arrival of the Cuban Prisoners.—The ship Prentice, Capt. Woodbury, arrived at New York on the 13th inst., from Vigo in Spain with the released Cuban prisoners on board.

The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law forbidding the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." If any company within the State fail to comply with the requirements of the law they are liable to a prosecution, and a fine of from $300 to $3000.

A New State Proposed.—The Legislature of Wisconsin have under consideration a memorial to Congress, praying for the establishment of a new State, composed of that part of Wisconsin which lies north of the 65th degree of latitude, and that part of Michigan lying between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

It is proposed to erect thirteen monuments upon Independence square, in Philadelphia, commemorative of the Old Thirteen States, and of the Declaration of Independence. The Massachusetts Legislature has decided to send a delegate to the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1852, for the purpose of taking measures to erect these monuments.

Presbyterian Colony for Oregon.—L. A. Haund writes to the Indianapolis *State Journal*, that already some hundred persons have joined the organization for establishing a Presbyterian colony in Oregon, and are preparing for the journey.

Prof. Emmons, State Geologist of North Carolina, in a letter to the Governor, expresses the fullest confidence that there is an almost inexhaustible source of coal in that State. Preliminary examinations at several points, establish the fact that the stratum is seven feet thick, and the quality excellent.

A law has been passed in the city of Hudson, (N. Y.,) compelling liquor and refreshment saloons to be closed on the Sabbath. It was observed for the first time on Sunday of last week.

A Curiosity.—At a recent Conference of Churches in Groton, Mass., the identical Bible used by John Rogers, the martyr, and carried by him to the stake, some of the leaves which bear the marks of flames, was brought to the Conference by a descendant of the martyr.

It is stated that a carriage firm in Concord, N. H., have received an order from Mr. C. Vanderbilt, for the manufacture of eighteen omnibusses to be used on the San Juan route across the Isthmus.

More Forrest Cases.—The New York *Mirror* learns that Forrest has commenced proceedings for perjury against the greater portion of the witnesses in the late trial for divorce.

Thirty-one graduates received their diplomas at the Homeopathic College in Philadelphia, at the commencement, a few days since.

New York Common Council.—The tea room expenses of the New York Councils during January amounted to $581 27, of which $107 07 were for oysters, and $124 50 for cigars, the balance for brandy, ducks, partridges, eggs, butter, &c.

New Bible House.—The American Bible Society is about erecting new and more spacious buildings, rendered necessary by their increasing operations. A large plot of ground near Astor Place, equal to eleven lots, has been secured, which borders 230 feet on Ninth street, 200 on Fourth Avenue, and 76 on Third Avenue.

A Religious Revolution.—In Finmarck, which is the remotest northern region of Norway, almost lost in Arctic snows, a revolution is now raging, which, although purely religious, is attended with all the disastrous circumstances of political troubles. The inhabitants of this desolate region, persuaded by Missionaries of some sect whose tenets have not transpired, have repudiated Christianity, and especially the seventh commandment, banished the priests, and now adopt the doctrines of the missionaries, who profess to have received them directly from Heaven.

The Bishop of Drontheim, in whose diocese Finmarck is situated, immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence, dispatched two of his clergy to the scene of excitement, who were instructed to show the inhabitants into what errors they had fallen. These gentlemen arrived, and found that the report was less startling than the actual state of things. Universal dejection reigned in Finmarck, labor was abandoned, the churches were deserted and the pastors driven away. In the streets and in the houses men, women and children lay upon the ground, with their garments torn, their heads strewn with ashes and bitterly lamenting that until then they had lived in a false faith, ignoring the true God and meriting eternal suffering. The ecclesiastics dispatched by the Bishop apprised him that the fanaticism was so obstinate and the confusion so profound and universal, that they saw no other means of preserving the peace of the country and saving the inhabitants from their own fury, than the intervention of the military power. In consequence of these representations, the Governor of Drontheim has dispatched a high officer of police and an armed force to Finmarck. The result of the movement is not yet known.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Tunnel under the Hudson.—A bill is before the Legislature, to incorporate a Company to construct a tunnel under the Hudson, near Albany. A survey and estimate have been made, and the plan is considered feasible. It is believed that a perfect work can be constructed, with a double track, and an easy grade, for half a million of dollars.

Blessings of Pious Parentage.—The statistics of one of our theological seminaries, gathered some time since, presented the following results:—Of 101 students, 71 had *both* parents pious; 23 had *one* parent pious; 7 had *neither* parent pious.

Woman's Rights in Boston.—Miss Antoinette L. Brown was introduced by Rev. Theodore Parker, to his congregation on Sunday, in Boston, and she performed the services by prayer, and the preaching of a sermon from chapter 14 of 1 Corinthians, 34, 35. She is a graduate of Oberlin University, 21 years old, and rather good looking.

Female Graduate.—Mrs. Nancy E. Clark was one among a number of graduates of the new University at Cleveland, Ohio, at the Commencement, on the 3d inst.

France.—The Baltimore *Sun* has the following news from France:—

Notwithstanding the profound dissimulation of Louis Napoleon and the three foreign ambassadors whose influence prevails in France, and the efforts which are maintained to conceal the treaty which is making between them, I have been able to discover what has been decided upon hitherto. It has been agreed that Russia shall extend her dominion into Turkey; Austria into Piedmont; and Prussia into the Canton of Neufchatel. In the meantime, the combined fleets of the respective parties are to maintain such an attitude with respect to England, as will prevent all interference from that power. What is to be the reward of France does not yet appear, but Belgium is is the quarter towards which her ambition tends.

The army is beginning to be heartily ashamed to have at its head so contemptible a commander, and dissatisfaction is evidently diffusing itself rapidly in the ranks. Numerous instances of revolt are constantly occuring, and at a single word from a proper source a general movement would be made against the President. We are approximating to a decisive issue.

Important if True.—Letters from Paris state that the British Government has officially informed the French Government, that the moment a French soldier is sent across the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp, and the forts on the Scheldt will be occupied with an English army of ten thousand men.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* reiterates the rumor prevalent in that city, that Louis Napoleon is about to "run a tilt against this country," and says:—

"The *on dit* is that he is dissatisfied with the cession of Louisiana by the Great Napoleon to Mr. Jefferson, and with the indemnity paid by Louis Phillippe to General Jackson; that he intends to rake open these old settlements and demand redress from the present government of the U. States.

The London *Times* says it has taken some pains to ascertain the number of persons arrested in France within the last few weeks, and it is assured by the best authorities, speaking on sufficient evidence, that the number probably reaches 100,000.

Meeting of Presbytery in Marysville.—The public exercises connected with this meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church. The opening sermon will be delivered on Tuesday evening, 7½ o'clock, by the Moderator.

Public meetings will also be held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. This is the sixth semi-annual meeting of this body, and we trust that it will be fully attended, and that the consultations and religious exercises will be accompanied by the guiding and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit.

The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the First Congregational Church, closed on Friday night last. Every evening during its continuance, the large saloon was crowded with gentlemen and ladies, who gave abundant testimony that the benevolent feeling which projected the Fair was properly appreciated.

Even the most sanguine expectations of its fair promoters, were more than realized. The gross receipts for the four evenings, amounted to about $4,700, and nett proceeds to some $3,200.

To our Subscribers at Long Bar.—We exceedingly regret that there has been such irregularity in the delivery of *the Pacific* at Long Bar. The papers have been regularly and punctually sent from the office; and if they have failed to reach their subscribers, the fault is not directly attributable to us. They are always directed to R. Lowe, Long Bar, Yuba County, care of Adriance, Buckingham & Co., Marysville, and forwarded by Gregory's Express.

Sailing of Steamers.—The Columbia, Capt. Dall, left for Panama with the large U. S. Mails, and about 200 passengers, on Monday morning. Her shipment of gold dust amounted to $1,836,845. The New Orleans, Capt. Wakeman, sailed on Wednesday, the 5th inst., for Panama, touching at San Juan del Sud.

The new and splendid steamer Winfield Scott, sailed on the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., with 600 passengers. She is regarded by competent judges as second only to the Golden Gate in speed, and in the taste and comfort with which her cabin and other interior arrangements are made. It is anticipated that she will reach Panama before the mail steamer.

Mining News.—From a gentleman from Oneida Bar, we learn that a new reservoir has been constructed at Sand Flat, and that the diggings there are turning out uncommonly rich. Some four hundred people have settled there, and all are doing well. Miners are rapidly coming in, and preparations are making for the summer campaign. In short, the intelligence from every point on the Yuba, is of the most favorable character. Improvements are being made on a much more extensive scale than at any previous period.—*Cal. Express.*

The Presbytery of San Francisco,

Will hold its next regular meeting in Marysville, to commence on Tuesday evening, the 11th of May.

The sermon will be preached by the Moderator, on Tuesday in the Presbyterian Church. Meetings for business will be held on Wednesday and Thursday.

Members are requested to be prepared to give the statistics, showing the number of members in each church, the number of additions during the last year, together with the date of its formation.

Samuel H. Willey, Stated Clerk.

San Francisco, April 30, 1852.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT
OF SOME OF THE
LEADING ARTICLES IN SAN FRANCISCO MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PACIFIC.

As a general thing, trade is unusually dull, though a healthy business is being done at remunerative prices, there is no speculative feeling prevailing in the market.

BRICKS—California, per M. $18 a 20, for first quality face brick; common bricks can be bought at $13.

LIME—℔ Bbl., $4½ @ $5.

BOOTS & SHOES—Of fine quality scarce and prices advancing.

CLOTHING—Particularly fine, custom made, saleable at 50 per cent. advance on N. Y. cost,

COFFEE—Green, 14@15c. Mostly held by speculators.

CANDLES—Adamantine, 40@42c; Sperm 45 @ 50c.

COAL—$35 @ $45 ℔ ton. A cargo of Sydney has been sold at $31; prices on the decline.

NAILS—(different sizes) 6 @ 8c. In active demand.

PROVISIONS—CLEAR PORK—$24 @ $25 per bbl; half bbl, $12 @ $13; Mess Pork, $20 @ $22 per bbl. Market firm with an upward tendency.

HAMS—22 @ 25c. Stock light.

CHEESE—2 @ 14c. ℔ lb.

LARD—40 @ 50c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—American unplaned, clear, ℔M $80@90; California rough, $50@60; Oregon rough, $45@50; square and framing timber, $35@45; Shingles, sawed, $8@10.

GOSHEN BUTTER—Prime, 75 @ 80c ℔ lb; California, $100 ℔ lb; Oregon, 65 @ 70c. ℔ lb.

CALIFORNIA EGGS—$1 ℔ dozen.

SOAP—Bar, 7½ ℔ lb.; Excelsior Soap, 8 cts. pr lb.

SUGAR—China, 10 @ 12c.; Manilla, 10; American, loaf 12½; crushed, 15 c.; German, crushed, 13c.

MOLASSES—N. O. 40 @ 45 ℔ gall.; Sugar House Syrup, 50c. ℔ gall.

DRIED APPLES—12½@13c.

STARCH—20 @ 23 ℔ lb.

SALÆRATUS—10c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR—Chili, in sacks, Gallego and Haxall, $8 to $9 per bbl, according to order and quality.

CORN MEAL—$19 ℔ bbl.; half bbls. $9 @ $10 each. Stock light.

OATS—from Atlantic, 4c.; from Oregon, 5c.

BARLEY—Chile, 4c.; some cargo sales, 3½c.; one large sale is reported at about 3c.; we look for a rise very soon, as the stock of Chili is in few hands, all of whom are interested to put up the price.

HAY—California. $30@ $40 ℔ ton. Dull.

CORN—Indian, 4c.

BEANS—Chili, 3¾ @ 4½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—China, 4½c.; Carolina, 8c. ℔ lb.

CALIFORNIA ONIONS—50 ℔ lb. Hobart Town Onions, 37½c. perlb.

POTATOES—California, 5c. ℔ lb. Hobart Town Potatoes 4c per lb.

In regard to Agricultural Inplements, prices, owing to a scarcity of desirable goods, are held at very high rates, and greatly limit the sales, as but few of our farmers have yet the means to pay $1,000 for a Reaper, $500 for a Thresher and Separator, and therefore are forced to buy Cradles in lieu of the former.

SHOVELS are decidedly dull at the late rise, and extreme prices are not supported.

MARRIED.

In this city on the evening of the 1st May, by the Rev. Dr. Boring, Capt. Chas. A. Falkinburg and Miss Jane A. Fitzgerald, all of this city.

At Auburn, on the 18th inst., by the Hon. Wm. M. J. Jordan, Mr. S. A. Turner, of Marysville, to Miss Jane Kelly, of Auburn.

In this city, May 2d, by the Rev. S. D. Simonds, in the Methodist Episcopal church, Powell street, James Millington to Lydia Emiline Fish, both of this city.

On the 4th May, by the Rev. Ver Mehr, at the residence of Samuel Hort, Esq. Pleasant Valley, Mr. C. Kirchoff, of this city, to Miss Virginia Siemsen, of Hanover, Germany.

DIED.

Drowned, in the Middle Fork of the Feather River, on the 26th March, Coddington Wheeler, a native of Stonning, Conn. aged 27 years.

Drowned, in the Middle Fork of Feather River, on the 26th March, Bennett F. Nugent, formerly of Bennetsville, Indiana, aged about 23 years.

On the 25th April, at the Red Mountain Bar, Tuolumne river, Tuolumne county, Francisco Alvares, a native of Chile, aged 16 years.

At Castoria, (French Camp,) on the 25th inst. of diarrhœa, Joel W. Hawes, of Brookfield, Mass., aged 25 years.

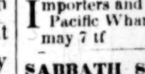
At Benicia Barracks, on the morning of April 29th, Mrs. Mary E. Seawell, wife of Maj. Washington Seawell, U. S. Army, Commandant of the Barracks at Benicia.

On board Steamer New Orleans, April 23d, Nathaniel Kendrick, aged 4 years and 5 months, son of I. W. Raymond, Esq. of this city.

In this city, April 29th, of congestion of the brain Julia Maria, daughter of Ralph and Abigail Wright, aged 1 yr and 4 months.

In Gold Flat, near Nevada, April 22d, Wm. Ham, formerly of White Oak Spring, Wisconsin.

In New York, March 17th, Henry Dwight Beals, aged one year and nine months, only son of H. Channing and Louisa Johnson Beals of San Francisco.



FOR SACRAMENTO CITY AND MARYSVILLE.—The new Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. W. Lyles, master, will leave Pacific Wharf, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Freight for Colusa and Shasta, will be receipted for through by the steamer GABRIEL WINTER, from Sacramento City. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to WADSWORTH & RAVESIES, Agents, may 7 1m Sansome st., near Washington, up stairs.

JAS. B. ROBERTS, W. C. MC'NISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, Pacific Wharf, between Battery and Front streets.
may 7 tf

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT OF PRAYER.
The Union Monthly Concert of Prayer for Sabbath Schools, will be held in Rev. Mr. Willey's Church, Happy Valley, on Monday Evening, next, at half past 7 o'clock.
The public are invited to attend. Reports from the several Schools, may be expected.
San Francisco, May 4th, 1852.

E. HACKER & CO.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS, Kearny near California street, are extensively engaged in the above business, and respectfully solicit the attention of the dealer and the consumer, to an examination of their stock of CANDIES, which they guarantee shall always be equal to any ever manufactured.
N. B. No goods packed until ordered. Each pound separately put up in a neatly printed wrapper. Goods packed with great care for transportation.
may 7 tf

FOR SALE.
McCORMACK'S PATENT REAPING MACHINES
Wheeler's Patent Threshing Machines, with separators, horse powers and fanning mills;
French Burr Stone Grist Mills;
Grain cradles, Scythes and Sneaths;
Hay Forks, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses;
Revolving Horse Rakes;
Potato Diggers, Hoes and Goose Neck Hoes;
Hartford—Collins' S. C. Picks;
Do. do. Axes;
Ames' long and short handled shovels;
King's do do do do.
Also, two new Steam Boilers, complete, with double flues, fronts and standing pipe 25 feet long, 45 in diameter.
BRYANT & CO.,
a30-2w Cor California and Battery sts., San Francisco.

J. FRANK WINKLEY, T. B. M. KITCHTER.
CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET,
WINKLEY & CO.,
ap] Sacramento, below Davis St., San Francisco. [30

QUARTZ MACHINERY AND MILL IRONS.
JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF WHITE PIG IRON, ordered expressly for Quartz Stampers and Mortars. This quality of iron is as hard as cast steel, and will wear three times as long as the iron which has heretofore been used in this country. We have on hand patterns of every description for Quartz and Saw-Mill machinery, and deliver castings, either in this city or Sacramento, at as low prices as any foundry in California.
EGERY & HINCKLEY,
ap9 3m Pacific Foundry, First st.

BENJ'N B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE—WASHINGTON STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE DUPONT STREET.
San Francisco, February 13, 1852. feb13

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries and Provisions.—Miners' and Traders' Variety store, J street near Front.
The subscribers intend to offer at all times, to Traders and Miners and to their customers generally, one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of General Merchandise that can be found.
It will be our aim to be able to fill orders for goods of every description wanted in the mines, consisting of all the articles of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Mining Tools.
Traders and Miners and purchasers generally are respectfully invited to visit our Establishment and they will be convinced that we are able to supply them in the most satisfactory manner.
We here return them our kindest thanks for their liberal patronage the past two years, and assure them it shall be our earnest endeavor to continue their good will.
nov7[Sacramento City.

J. G. ANDERSON'S
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY,
J Street, Sacramento City.
A large supply of cooking, box, and parlor stoves, of the latest improved styles, constantly on hand. Also, sheet iron stoves, stove pipe, tin, copper, and sheet iron. Miners and traders supplied with picks, shovels, and pans, and every variety of cooking utensils, of the best quality.
Jobbing of every description, done to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. oct30

MINER'S DRUG STORE,
J Street, between 5th and 6th, Sacramento City.
DR. R. H. McDONALD TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming his old friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he has now completed a new, large and commodious drug store, and made many valuable additions to his former stock of medicines. All of the choicest and best qualities, consisting of opium, calomel, ipecac, jalap, rhubarb, quinine, Peperine, etc. He has also a valuable assortment of chemicals of the latest and finest quality. Essential oils, paints, alcohol, pure wines and brandy for the sick. A large supply of the best approved Patent Medicines. A good variety of stationery, surgical instruments, and medical books. All sold at the cheapest rates.
Don't forget the Miner's Drug Store. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing. oct30

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.
New Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs.
WE SHALL OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON TO the Horticulturalist, the finest collections of seeds, trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. that can be found in the country.
IN THE SEED DEPARTMENT, our aim will be to offer only such as we know to be genuine in their character—true to name and variety, and certain to vegetate.
IN THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT, we desire to introduce such varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, as will be likely to live and benefit the cultivator, either by their fruit, beauty, or fragrance.
An experience of more than twenty years, as an amateur gardener, and in the nursery and seed business, will enable us to give that practical knowledge to this branch of our business which in this country it now so earnestly demands.
We shall at all times be very happy to render every facility to cultivators, and to give them any benefit they may derive from our experience.
WARREN & CO., J st, near Front.
Sacramento City, October 28, 1851. oct30

PRICES REDUCED
AT G. H. JOHNSON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
And Furnishing Establishment.
MR. JOHNSON, in returning his thanks to the generous and discriminating public for the very liberal support which has been tendered him, would most respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, at his new rooms, No. 83 J street, Brick Row, between 3d and 4th streets, Sacramento city, which have been fitted up in the most costly style on purpose for the business, and will rate second to none in the United States.
This establishment was the first permanently located one of the kind on the Pacific, and shall remain the same as it ever has been, the best.
A fine assortment of framed cases, casket &c. constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
Pictures taken, copied, cleansed or cased. Also, views of buildings, and persons taken after death if desired.
The trade furnished with apparatus, plated cases, chemicals, etc. Also, instruction given in the art.
The public are invited to call and examine specimens.
oct24 tf

JOHN BARTON, WILLIAM C. REED, CHARLES B. GRIMM, OF BUFFALO, N.Y.
BARTON, REED AND GRIMM,
WHOLESALE
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Front Street, Sacramento City, California.
REFERENCES:
L. K. Plimpton, Buffalo. | G. W. Tift, Esq., Buffalo.
Taylor & Haights, " | Coman, Hopkins & Co., N.Y.
Sather & Church, Bankers, New York and San Francisco.
E. J. Townsend, No. 6 Wall street, New York.
Turnbull & Walton, San Francisco.
James Mills & Co., Sacramento City.
Rhodes & Sturgen, Sacramento City Bank, at Sac. City.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
P. S.—Shippers please ship to us at San Francisco, and Francisco, and we then give them the advantages of both markets. oct24

D. O. MILLS AND CO.
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Bills of Exchange, at Sight, or on Time,
Upon New York, and all the other principal cities of the United States.
Gold Dust purchased at the highest rates.
Gold Dust shipped and insured.
Drafts on San Francisco.
Collections made on reasonable terms.
Deposits received and placed in a perfectly fire proof safe.
D. O. MILLS, Sacramento City.
JAMES MILLS, San Francisco.
oct24 E. J. TOWNSEND, 106 Wall st. N. Y

RHODES, PURDY AND McNULTY,
BANKERS,
Corner Second and K St, Sacramento City, Cal.
Make remittances in large or small sums to all parts of the United States. Receive deposits, negotiate loans, buy and sell bank notes, certificates of deposits, etc. Make collections, forward treasure, and transact promptly all business of the nature of banking entrusted to them.
o24 3m

L. P. AND S. S. CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Have constantly on hand a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Stationery.
Also, Pure Sperm, Polar, Fish, and Tanners' Oil.
Front street, between J and K streets, corner 4th, Sacramento city. oct24

BARR AND GRIGGS,
JOHN C. BARR. GEORGE GRIGGS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c.
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN L AND M STREETS,
Sacramento City, California. dec12

CITY SHOE STORE.
T. S. MITCHELL & A. K. P. HARMON,
No. 83 J Street, Sacramento City.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather, Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings. Also, India Rubber and Oil Clothing. oct24

FANCY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES THE ATTENTION OF his friends and the public generally to his stock of
French and American Staple and Fancy Goods,
Which he offers at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, on J street, 3d store above 5th.
A. W. ALEXANDER.
Sacramento City, October, 1851. oct24

COIT AND BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Have for sale, in store and ex ships,
Judd's patent Sperm Candles, Onion Seed, 200 lbs. Fruit Cake in tins, 17 Eagle Ploughs No. 21, with wheel and colter all complete.
India Rubber Boots to arrive, etc.

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
R. WHEELER & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
IMPORTERS and DEALERS in HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS LEATHER, &c. REAPING MACHINES, THRESHES and SEPARATORS to arrive. CIRCULAR SAWS, 48 inches, made by Hoe & Co, just received by Adams & Co's Express. CROSS CUT SAWS, MILL SAWS, PITT SAWS, Hand Saws, Wood Saws, &c. ONION SEED. SHOVELS, 100 doz "AMES" long and short handle Cast Steel, and other standard brands. SPADES, HOES, &c. &c. CAULDRON KETTLES, AGRICULTURAL FURNACE KETTLES, Mott's Patent WHEEL BARROWS, BELTS and BELTING LEATHER, FILES, RASPS, the best assortment in California. PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, RAKES, STRAW KNIVES, HAY CUTTERS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES and SNEATHS, HAY FORKS, MANURE FORKS, OX BOWS and OX YOKES. POWDER, SHOT and LEAD. CHURNS, of various patterns, and a general assortment of SHELF HARDWARE and HOLLOW WARE. In short, every article appertaining to the Hardware and Agricultural business.
Store in Sansome St., near Clay, opposite Niantic H
mar 26 otel.

FRESH LIME.—The undersigned have now on hand and constantly arriving, fresh rock lime, in quantities to suit purchasers. The article is unequalled by any other in the market. Orders attended to with despatch. Enquire of FARRINGTON & LUDLUM,
feb27tf California st. 3 doors below Sansome.

DEVOTION'S LEXIPYRETA,
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.
THE Subscriber has just received and will be constantly supplied with this invaluable remedy. It has been fairly tested and after two years acquaintance with it in California, he can confidently recommend it to all afflicted in any degree with Fever and Ague. The mode usually adopted of treating it, has been invariably with *tonics*, administered for the purpose of *breaking the chill*, while nothing has been done to counteract the effect of the malaria and remove the disease. It should be borne in mind, that simply breaking the chill, is very far from effecting a cure; the disease is only *suspended*, and again returns upon exposure to any of those causes which favor its reproduction.
The Lexipyreta has been prepared (after a thorough knowledge of the pathological character of the disease) with particular reference to the permanent removal and cure of the disease; and the success which it has met with in the treatment of Fever and Ague, proves it to be what its name indicates—a medicine, possessing the power to abate, or drive away a fever. Its effect upon the human system is to purify the blood, (which is greatly altered in all malarious diseases) promote the discharge of bile—remove obstructions of the liver, and excite all the diseased organs to a healthy action. It is a powerful *deobstruent* medicine, designed particularly to counteract the baneful effects of malaria upon the human body. For the *prevention* of Fever and Ague, it will be found no less effectual, as well as for the cure of all other Bilious Diseases, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Persons being afflicted with the Bilious Diarrhœa, and reduced with the Panama Fever, have found the Lexipyreta a powerful Restorative as well as an eradicator of these tenacious diseases.
Relapses are very frequent in cases of Intermittent Fever, and give the unfortunate sufferer much trouble. By ascertaining the period at which the disease is disposed to return, which is remarkably regular in each case, the recurrence may almost always be prevented, and the disease finally eradicated, by a timely and persevering use of the Lexipyreta. The importance, therefore, of having the Remedy at hand must be obvious to all. It is a *vegetable* preparation, and contains *no mineral substance whatever*.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, Post Office building Clay street. E. S. HOLDEN, Stockton, and C. MORRILL, Sacramento. ap 23 tf

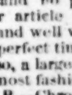
Mrs. KIDDER'S Dysentery and Diarrhœa Cordial, with the accompanying medicine, prepared by the subscriber. An invaluable medicine. For sale by
ap 23 tf SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.

COD LIVER OIL, a pure article, just received and for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.
ap23tf

KELLINGER'S LINIMENT, just received and for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.
ap23tf.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
San Francisco.
EXCELSIOR SOAP.
EX SHIPS "HURRICANE" & "INVINCIBLE."
Offer for sale
888 boxes EXCELSIOR SOAP, each 20 lbs.
528 do. do. do. each 55 lbs.
300 do. do. do. in store, each 75 lbs.
This soap will save one half the time and labor usually expended in Washing, dispensing with hot water. It will wash in cold, hot, hard, soft or salt water, will remove grease, tar and all stains from linen and other garments. Rub the soap on to the clothes, and let them soak over night.
Read this, from the New York Journal of Commerce: "The following testimonial in favor of the newly discovered Excelsior Soap, manufactured by Cadwell, Payson & Co., 289 Rivington, corner of Cannon street, from Commander Carpenter, will be read with interest by all of our readers. We have seen and used the Soap, and therefore feel no hesitation in pronouncing this the "ne plus ultra" of soaps, as it washes in cold, warm, hard, soft and salt water, removing paint, grease, oil, and printers' ink from linens, cottons, silks and woolen goods, and as a toilet soap, generally will be found very superior. Families and washerwomen will find this a most economical article, as clothes require less labor than with any other now in use, while it sets all color without injury to the fibre. We hope our country friends will make a note of the "Excelsior Soap," when found:
Navy Yard, New York.
'Messrs. Cadwell, Payson & Co., have this day produced some soap, which they requested me to test with salt water. I accordingly went with them on board the North Carolina, and through the politeness of Lieut. Boggs, 1st Lieutenant of the ship, was enabled to see it tried by several different sailors, on both Woolen and Linen garments. The trial seemed very satisfactory to the men, who pronounced it a good article. The paint and greese was removed in my presence from linen garments, and a flannel shirt promptly washed clean. So far as I could judge, the soap is good, and might be used in the service.
E. W. CARPENTER,
Commander, of U.S. Navy.'"
[From Holden's Magazine.
Impelled by curiosity and by the urgent invitation of a friend, we have visited the manufactory of Cadwell, Payson & Co.'s Excelsior Soap, a soap invented within a few days, which we are very much inclined to rank among the wonderful things of this wonderful age. It certainly does marvellous things in the way of cleansing garments. For sale by COIT & BEALS, San Francisco.

WHITCOMB & CO.
[*Formerly Whitcomb & Peake.*]
Sansome near Jackson Street,
OFFER FOR SALE,
1500 sacks, Chili Flour, late importations.
250 sacks fresh ground Corn Meal.
100 sacks Graham Flour from Oregon Wheat.
1000 sacks Chili and Central Am. Corn.
500 sacks Oregon Wheat and Oats.
150 sacks California Seed Barley.
1000 sacks Mexican and Chili Beans.
200 sacks Costa Rica and old Java Coffee.
150 sacks ground Oil Cake.
Sugars, Teas, Rice, Ginger, Gallego Flour, etc.
march 13tf

MAGIC HUNTING WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY.

JACKS & WOODRUFF, Pacific Observatory, No. 274 Montgomery street, between Washington and Merchant streets, have just received per steamer Panama, an invoice of those very beautiful Magic Hunting Watches, with engraved cases, the movements of which were made by the most celebrated manufacturers of London, and the cases were manufactured expressly for this market. These watches were made to order, and no pains have been spared to make them a better article than has ever before been offered in this city, and well worthy the attention of all who are in want of a perfect time-piece.
Also, a large assortment of Rich Jewelry, of the latest and most fashionable patterns.
N. B.—Chronometers rated by transit. Watches and Chronometers repaired and warranted. Jewelry of every description manufactured to order. april6 6

ENGRAVING
E. BALDWIN,
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened an office for general engraving in the Iron Building, corner Washington and Montgomery streets, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness, dispatch, and on reasonable terms.
Entrance on Washington street. mar12tf

PANNEL AND SASH-DOORS, WINDOWS, AND MOULDINGS.
A LARGE VARIETY—For sale by R. PINCKNEY & CO., Broadway, between Dupont and Stockton streets. ap16 tf

REMOVAL.
D. L. ROSS & CO. have removed from the Iron Store foot Clay street, to their new Brick Fire-proof Warehouse, on Battery, between Washington and Clay streets. april 9

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Cor. California and Front Streets,
feb27 San Francisco. tf

CALEB T. FAY JOHN B. PIERCE, HORATIO F. WILLIS
FAY, PIERCE & WILLIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
oct31 San Francisco. tf

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Mining Implements,
NIANTIC BUILDING,
ap9 Sansome Street, corner of Clay, San Francisco. tf

GODDARD'S PATENT AMALGAMATOR.
THESE AMALGAMATORS have been in operation for several weeks and thoroughly tested by different Mining companies, proving to have saved from two to three hundred per cent. more gold than the ordinary shaking tables. The agent of one company states that quartz of the same quality which paid thirty dollars per ton with shaking tables, paid over one hundred dollars per ton, with these Amalgamators.
☞ Persons wishing to adopt these machines, can have them manufactured at short notice, by leaving their orders with us, where they can also see drafts and models of the same. EGERY & HINCKLEY,
apr24 Pacific Foundry.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
24 Commercial Street.
BOARD BY THE DAY AND WEEK.
—TERMS.—
Per Week, - - - - - - $10 00
Breakfast and Supper, each, - - - - 50
Dinner, - - - - - - 75
S. LONGLEY, GEORGE SMITH, Proprietors.

Miscellaneous.

The Tibetans.

The people of Tibet are of the great Mongolian family, and exhibit its characters in a very marked degree; platter face, with prominent cheek-bones, button-hole eyes and upright eyelids, squashed nose, wide mouth, retiring chin, scant beard, coarse black hair, deeply-marked and weather-beaten-countenances; naturally of a pale-brown color, but tanned to any depth of copper, not without a ruddy tint at times; of a considerable variety of stature. The English traveler who, in traversing the steep valley-sides of the Himalaya, comes for the first time on a party of Tibetans driving southward their flock of sheep and goats—each little quadruped, like a camel from Lilliput, laden with some twenty pounds of salt or borax—is struck at once with the idea that he has stumbled on a group of Esquimaux out of Parry's voyages. These quaint, good-humored people frequent the fairs of the British hill-territory, to exchange their salt for wheat and barley; and sometimes they get so far from home as to astonish, with unwonted apparition, the evening promenaders at Simla or Mussooree.

These uncouth peasants, though perhaps the best ethnographic studies, are not to be taken as samples of the culture and refinement of Tibet. The higher classes of the country have only been known to those few travelers who have penetrated to the capitals—Ladakh on the one side, Lhassa and Teshoo Loombo on the other. All these seem to have been most favorably impressed with the kindly and simple, but by no means unpolished manners of the educated class; the plain and unaffected language, the mild and unassuming demeanor, of the ruling prince at Teshoo Loombo—which Turner, at the same time, says was characteristic of all well-educated Tibetans—fully accords with the character of the regent-minister at Lhassa, as he appears in the later narrative of M. Huc.

Dark woolen cloth is the standard material of dress, formed into a wide frock, trousers, and leggings, the last replaced in the wealthy by boots of Russia, or other costly leather. Over all is worn a capacious mantle of cloth, sometimes lined with fur. From a red girdle depend various purses, containing the wooden teacup inseparable from a Tibetan, flint and steel, and other odds and ends. Gay broad-brimmed hats are in vogue at Lhassa, but are rarer in the west. The women dress much like the men, and plait the hair in narrow tresses hanging on the shoulders. On the top of the head the Ladakh women wear a flat lappet of cloth or leather, descending in a peak behind, stuck over with beads of turquoise, amber, and cornerlian; and the back hair is gathered in a queue, which is lengthened by tassels of colored worsted intermixed with shells, bells, and coins, until it nearly touches the ground. Though not veiled, like the Moslem women, with muslin or calico, their charms are subjected to a much more efficacious disguise. Before leaving home, every respectable woman at Lhassa plasters her face with a black sticky varnish like raspberry jam, which gives her an aspect scarcely human. The practice is said at Lhassa to have been introduced some centuries ago, in order to check the immorality which was then rampant in the city. But it appears to be widely diffused, and is probably ancient. Rubruquis refers to something like it in the thirteenth century. Grueber and Dorville, who traveled through Tibet and Nepaul in 1661, say, "The women of these kingdoms are so hideous that they are liker demons than human creatures; for through some superstion, instead of water they always use a stinking oil to wash with; and with this they are so fetid and so bedaubed that they might be taken for hateful hobgoblins." But tastes differ, and the same unguent which the missionaries represent as intended to render the women hideously unattractive, or at least a modification of it, in fashions at Ladakh, Moorcroft appears to think is adopted as a cosmetic. From all the fathers could learn, the black varnish has not altogether reformed Tibetan morals.

The strange, repulsive custom of *polyandry*, or the marriage of one woman to several brothers, is diffused over the greater part of Tibet, though it is not mentioned by Huc as existing at Lhassa. It is not confined to the lower ranks, but is frequent also in opulent families. Turner mentions one instance in the neighborhood of Teshoo Loombo, where *five* brothers were living together very happily under the same connubial compact.

Moorcroft speaks of three meals a-day as the practice of Ladakh, but this extraordinary sympton of civilization does not seem to be general. In Eastern Tibet, regular meals are not in vogue; the members of a family do not assemble to dine together, but "eat when they're hungry, drink when they're dry." We remember to have heard a graphic description of the Tibetan cuisine from a humorous *shikaree*, or native Nimrod, of our Himalayan provinces. "The Bhoteea folk," he said, "have a destable way of eating. They take a large cooking-pot full of water, and put in it meat, bread, rice, what not, and set it on the fire, where it is always a-simmering. When hungry, they go and fish out a cupful of whatever comes uppermost, perhaps six or seven times a-day. Strangers are served in the same way. If a man gets hold of a bone, he picks it, wipes his hands on his dress, and chucks it back into the pot; so with all crumbs and scraps, back they go into the pot, and thus the never-ending, still beginning mess stews on."

Tea, however, is a staple article of diet, and is served on all occasions. A vast quantity is imported, artificially compressed into the form of solid bricks of about eight pounds weight, in which shape it requires little packing, and forms a most handy article for barter. Instead of infusing it after our fashion, they pulverize a piece of the brick and boil it in water, with a proportion of salt and soda; then churn it up with a quantity of butter, and serve the mess in a teapot. At Tassisudon, Turner admired the dexterity (comparable to that of a London waiter manipulating a bottle of soda-water) with which the raja's attendant, before serving the liquid, "giving a circular turn to the teapot, so as to agitate and mix its contents, poured a quantity into the palm of his hand, which he had contracted to form as deep a concave as possible, and hastily sipped it up." When taken as a meal, *tsamba*, or the flour of parched barley, is added, each man mixing his own cupful up into a sort of brose or gruel with his five natural *spatulæ*. Meat is abundant, but is taken as an extra or embellishment, rather than as a staple of diet. In cookery, the people appear to have none of the genius of their neighbors, either of India or of China. Hares, winged game, and fish, though abundant, are not eaten, so that they have scarcely any meat but mutton, (excepting occasionally yak beef,) and their mutton they have but three ways of serving—viz., absolutely raw, frozen, and boiled. The frozen meat having been prepared in winter may then be kept throughout the year, and carried to any part of Tibet. European travelers generally commend this meat, which undergoes no process of cookery.

The Tibetans, being no great water-drinkers, the liquid next in importance to tea is an acidulous beverage made from fermented barley, known through more than 20° of longitude as *chong*. Turner absolutely calls it whisky, but it is rather analagous to beer. It requires a large quantity to produce intoxication, but, nevertheless, that result *is* attained.

One of the peculiar customs which prominently mark the whole Tibetan race is the use of the *khata*, or scarf of ceremony. This is a fringed scarf of Chinese silk gauze, which is interchanged on all occasions of ceremonious intercourse, even the most trivial, and in every rank of society. They are to be had of qualities and prices suited to all pockets, and no Tibetan Travels without a stock of them. In paying formal visits, in asking a favor, or returning thanks for one, in offering a present or delivering a message to a superior, the *khata* is presented. On the meeting of friends after long separation, the first care is to exchange the *khata*. In epistolary correspondence, also, it is customary to enclose the *khata*; without it, the finest words and most magnificent presents are of no account. Turner mentions that the Bhotan Raja once returned a letter of the Governor-General's, because it was unaccompanied by this bulky but polite incumbrance.

Of all the quaint modes of salutation among men, that in fashion at Lhassa is surely the quainest and most elaborate; and we can fancy that it affords room for all the graces of a Tibetan Chesterfield. It consists in uncovering the head, sticking out the tongue, and scratching the right ear! and these three operations are performed simultaneously.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Spare Moments.

BY MRS. A. C. KNIGHT.

A lean, awkward boy came one morning to the door of the principal of a celebrated school, and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothes, and thinking he looked more like a beggar than anything else, told him to go around to the kitchen. The boy did as he was bidden, and soon appeared at the back door.

"I should like to see Mr. ——," said he.

"You want a breakfast, more like," said the servant girl, "and I can give you that without troubling him."

"Thank you," said the boy; I should have no objection to a bit of bread, but I should like to see Mr. ——, if he can see me!"

"Some old clothes, may be, you want," remarked the servant, again eyeing the boy's patched trousers. "I guess he has none to spare; he gives away a sight;" and, without minding the boy's request, she went away about her work.

"Can I see Mr. ——?" again asked the boy, after finishing his bread and butter.

"Well, he's in the library; if he must be disturbed, he must; but he does like to be alone sometimes," said the girl, in a peevish tone. She seemed to think it very foolish to admit such an ill-looking fellow into her master's presence; however, she wiped her hands, and bade him follow. Opening the library door, she said:

"Here's somebody, sir, who is dreadfully anxious to see you, and so I let him in."

I don't know how the boy introduced himself, or how he opened his business; but I know that after talking awhile, the principal put aside the volume which he was studying, and took up some Greek books, and began to examine the new comer. The examination lasted some time. Every question which the principal asked, the boy answered as readily as could be.

"Upon my word," exclaimed the principal, you certainly do well!" looking at the boy from head to foot, over his spectacles. "Why, my boy, where *did* you pick up so much?"

"*In my spare moments*," answered the boy.

Here he was, poor, hard-working, with but few opportunities for schooling, yet almost fitted for college, by simply improving his *spare moments*. Truly, are not spare moments the "gold dust of time?" How precious they should be! What account can you show for them? Look and see. This boy can tell you how very much can be laid up by improving them; and there are many, *many* other boys, I am afraid, in the jail, in the house of correction, in the forecastle of a whale ship, in the gambling-house, or in the tippling-shop, who, if you should ask them where they began their sinful courses, might answer, "In my *spare moments*."

"In my spare moments I gambled for marbles." "In my spare moments I began to smoke and drink." "It was in my spare moments that I began to steal chesnuts from the old woman's stand." "It was in my spare moments that I gathered wicked associates."

Oh, be very, very careful how you spend your spare moments! Temptation always hunts you out in small seasons like these, when you are not busy; he gets into your hearts, if he possibly can, in just such gaps. There he hides himself, planning all sorts of mischief. Take care of your spare moments.

A Curious Fact in Regard to Cotton.

Many years ago the senior editor of this paper was informed by his venerable and hereditary friend, Samuel Maverick, Esq., of Pendleton, that when a boy, as clerk in the house of his uncle, Mr. William Turpin, of Charleston, he assisted in packing the *first* bag of cotton ever sent to Liverpool from the United States. Mr. Maverick is still living, and we now export some two millions of bags of cotton every year. The cotton packed by Mr. Mackerick was put up in the seed! This was long before Whitney's invention of the cotton gin. The consignee of this lone bag of cotton informed the house of Wadsworth & Turpin that he could not sell it! that it was valueless! and advised them to send no more! How little this faithful factor saw into futurity! If any one had said to him, that in less than seventy years, and during the life time of the boy who had packed that very bale of cotton, millions and millions of bags would be annually sent across the Atlantic for sale in England and France, he would have pronounced him a madman or a fool. But it has been done, and cotton has become the great means by which civilization is to spread over the earth. The cheapness of cotton fabrics has taught the savage to clothe himself and exercise industry, in obtaining the means of purchasing this comfort and evidence of civilization. Millions of human beings are employed in the cultivation of cotton, hundreds of thousands in its manufacture, and the whole world are clothed in it. This, too, has happened in the lifetime of one man still living!

In connection with this matter, we will state another curious fact in relation to the invention of the cotton gin. Some years after the revolutionary war, the father of Governor Forsyth and some other gentlemen, who had been in service with General Greene, went to pay his widow a visit, in the neighboohood of Savannah, and whilst there, were speaking of the value and importance of cotton, if there was any machinery for picking out the seed. This operation was then performed entirely by hand. Mrs. Greene immediately said that there was then in her house a young man who seemed to possess great mechanical talent, and she had no doubt he could construct some machine for the purpose. Young Whitney was then introduced to the company. He had never seen the cotton plant, but immediately began to think about the invention. In a short time he constructed a model of his gin; but he wanted some power to throw the cotton, as ginned, from the seed. This, Mrs. Greene suggested, by using her fan for that purpose. The machine was then completed. Mr. Whitney received from South Carolina fifty thousand dollars for his patent in this State. He spent it, as it is said, in suits brought against a multiplicity of persons, who infringed his patent in other States. Like all the great benefactors of mankind, he has been paid in fame, after his death.—*Southern Patriot.*

It should be added that this "Young Whitney" was a Yankee boy, born in Westboro, Mass., 1765. He graduated at Yale College in 1792, and at the time of the incident above referred to, was pursuing the study of law in Georgia.

Owners of the Soil.—It is a remarkable fact, that of all the constitutional States of Europe or America, Great Britain is the country in which the people hold the smallest stake in the soil. France, with a population of 32,560,935, has 10,896,982 landed proprietors, or one in three. The United States, with a population of 20,000,000, has 5,000,000 proprietors, or one in four. Belgium, with a population of 5,022,677, has 950,723 proprietors, or one in five. Holland, a commercial and shipping country, with a population of 3,500,000, has 400,000 proprietors, or one in nine. Sweden, with a population of 3,874,203, has 30,000 proprietors, or one in twelve. While Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 27,041,050, have only 633,421, or one in forty out of the population, including free-holders and copy-holders, with a direct interest in the soil.

Despotism in Request.—It would seem that Germans have become so accustomed to oppression, that it is with them one of the necessaries of life. A Berlin Professor on a recent visit to Berlin took it in dudgeon that the policemen paid him no more attention. He said:—

"One goes about in England, as though expelled from society. No official takes the least notice of one. The dogs are more respected in Berlin. They are all entered and numbered in the dog book of the police. None but a thief can feel comfortable in England, for he is the only one of whom the government takes notice!"

The Flower of Politeness.—There is new growing in a nursery garden at Chelse, a Victoria Regia, so gigantic as nearly to fill up the garden. A person of ceremonious habits, in passing the flower, put it gently aside, exclaiming at the same time, "Now, then, by your leaf."

Do not imagine that every person that lays claim to your sympathy at the first moment is made for you, for experience contradicts it.

UNITED STATES LAND COMMISSION

162 *Arroyo Grande o San Ramon, San Luis Obispo County.*—Date of claim, April 25, 1841; present claimant, Francisco Branch; original Zeferino Carlon; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

163 *El Rincon, Santa Barbara Co.*—1 square league; date of claim, June 22, 1835; present and original claimant, Teodoro Arellanes; Att'ys, Peachy and Billings.

164 *El Corral de Sierra, San Francisco Co.* 1 square league; date of claim, October 16, 1839; Attorneys, H. P. & B.

165 *Huichica, Sonoma County.*—2 Square leagues; date of Claim, Oct. 26, 1841; present and original claimant, Jacob P. Leese. Attorneys, Halleck, P. and B.

166 *Huilic, Napa Co.*—4 Square leagues; date of claim March 14, 1841; present claimants, Maria Ignacia de Bale and others, Heirs of Ed'd A. Bale; original Ed'd A. Bale; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy and Billings.

167 *Part of the Rancho called Los Coches, Santa Clora Co.*—½ square league; date of claim March 12, 1844; present claimant Antonio Sunol and others; original, Roberto, an emancipated Indian; Attorneys, H. P. and B.

168 *Arroyo de las Nueces y Bolbones, Contra Costa Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, July 11, 1834; present and original claimant, Juana Sanchez de Pacheco; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy and Billings.

169 *Rancho de los Vergeles.* 2 Square leagues; date of claim, August 28, 1835; present claimant, James Stokes; original, Jose Joaquin Gomez. Attorneys, Crosby, Rose and Belknap.

170 *Corral de Tierra, Monterey Co.* Date of claim, April 15, 1836; present claimant, Henry D. McCobb; original, Guadalupe Figueroa; Attorney, Henry D. McCobb.

171 *At the Mission of Dolores, San Francisco.* 37 fifty vara lots; date of claim Feb. 10, 1846; present claimant John Frederick Schultess and others; original, Prudencia Santillan; Attorney J. F. Schultess and others

172 *Mission of Dolores, San Francisco.* 47 fifty vara lots; present claimant, J. F. Schultess; Attorney, J. F. S.

173 *Omochumnes, Sacramento Co.* 5 square leagues; date of claim, Jan. 8, 1844; present claimant Catharine Sheldon and Gabriel W. Gunn for the estate of Jared Sheldon; original, Joaquin Sheldon; Attorneys, Robinson and Haygon.

174 *Corralitos, Monterey Co.* 4 Square leagues; date of claim, April 1st, 1844; present and original claimant Jose Amesti; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor and Beekh.

175 *Mission of San Diego, its lands and tenements.* Date of claim, June 8, 1846; present claimant, Santiago Arguello; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy and Billings.

176 *Island of Santa Cruz*, opposite Santa Barbara. Date of claim, May 22, 1839; present and original claimant Andres Castillero; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy and Billings.

177 *San Suis Obispo.* 100 varas by 50; date of claim, September 30, 1844; present and original claimant, Jose Mariano Borilla; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy and Billings.

178 *Mission Vieja de la Purissima, Santa Barbara Co.* 1 Square league; date of claim, Nov. 20, 1845; present and original claimants, Joaquin Carrillo y Jose Antonio Carrillo; Attorneys, H. P. and B.

179 *San Ramon, Contra Costa Co.* 2 square leagues; date of claim, June 10, 1833; present claimant, Rafaela Soto de Pacheco and others; original, Bartolo Pacheco y Mariano Castro; Att'ys, H. P. and B.

180 *Canada de Capay, Jurisdiction of Sonoma.* 9 Square leagues; date of claim, May 2, 1846; present claimant Jasper O. Farrell; original, Santiago Nemesio, y Francisco Berreyesa; Attorneys, H P. and B.

181 *Rancho de San Juan, Sacramento Co.* 4½ square leagues; date of claim, Dec. 2, 1844; present claimant, Hiram Grimes; original, Joel P. Dedmond; Attorney, A. C. Whitcomb.

182 *Bosquejo, Sacramento River.* 5 leagues square; date of claim, Dec. 26, 1844; present and original claimant, Peter Lassen; Attorneys, E. Norton, and John Wilson.

183 *Butte Co., Butte Creek.* 5 Leagues; date of claim, Dec. 22, 1844; present and original claimant, Samuel Neal; Attorneys, Crosby and Rose.

184 *Soquel, Santa Cruz Co.* 2 miles by ½ league; date of claim, Nov. 23, 1833; present and original claimant, Martina Castro; Attorney, Martina Castro

185 *Rancho de la Barranca Colorado, Colusi Co.* 4 Square leagues; date of claim, Dec 4, 1844; present claimant, Wm. B. Ide, original, Josiah Belden; Attorney, Wm. B. Ide.

186 *Aroyo Seco, Soledad Mission, Monterey Co.* 4 Square leagues; date of claim, Dec. 30, 1840; present and original claimant, Joaquin de la Torre; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor and Beekh.

187 *Bolsa del Pajaro.* 2 Square leagues; date of claim, Sept. 30, 1847; present and original claimant, Sebastian Rodriguez; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor and Beekh.

188 *Peninsula at the Port of San Diego.* 2 square leagues; date of claim, May 15, 1846; present claimants, Fred'k Billings and others, assignees of Bezer Simmons; original, Pedro C. Carrillo; Attorneys, H. P. and B.

189 *Corral de Cuate, Santa Barbara Co.* 3 square leagues; date of claim, Nov. 14, 1845; present claimant, Maria de la Guerra y Lataillade, original, Augustin Donila; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy and Billings.

190 *Corral de Piedra, San Luis Obispo Co.* 2 Square leagues, and an extension of 5 leagues more; date of claim, May 14, 1841, and May 28, 1846; present and original claimant, Jose Maria Villavicencio; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy and Billings.

191 *El Toro, Monterey Co.* 1½ square league; date of claim, April 17, 1835; present claimant, Charles Walters; original, Jose Ramon Estrada; Attorneys, H. P. and B.

192 *Rincon de la Ballena, Santa Cruz Co.* 1 square league; date of claim, April 15, 1839; present claimant, Sebastian Rodriguez; original, Jose Cornelio Bernal; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy and Billings.

193. *El Molino o Rio Ojotska Sacramento Co.* 10½ square leagues; date of claim, Dec. 23, 1833; present and original claimant, John B. R. Cooper; Att'ys, H. P. and B.

194 *Llajones, Napa Co.* 1½ square league; date of claim, May 16, 1841; present claimant Salvador Vallejo; original, Damaso A. Rodriguez; Attorneys, H. P. and B.

195 *Los Tularcitos, Monterey Co.* 6 square leagues; date of claim, Dec. 18, 1834; present claimants, heirs of Rafael Gomez; original, Rafael Gomez.

196 *Nemshas.* 4 Square leagues; date of claim, July 26, 1844; present claimant, Claude Chana; original, Teodora Secard; Attorney, R. Rose.

197 *Catacula, Napa Co.* 2 Leagues; date of Claim, Nov. 4, 1844; present and original claimant, Jose B. Chiles; Attorneys Crosby and Belknap.

198 *San Jose, Marin Co.* 1½ square league; date of claim, Oct. 3, 1840; present and original claimant, Ygnacio Pacheco; Attorneys, Irving and Rose.

199 *Rancho de German, Mendocino Co.* 3 square leagues; date of claim, April 8, 1846; present claimants, Charles Meyer and others; original Ernest Rufus; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor and Beekh.

200 *Rincon de San Francisquito, Santa Clara Co.* date of claim, March 29, 1841; present claimant, Teodoro Robles y Secundino Robles, original, Jose Pena; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor and Beekh.

201 *Aguas Nieves, Butte Co.* 6 Square leagues; date of claim, Dec. 22, 1844; present and original claimant, Samuel J. Hensley; Attorneys, Crosby and Belknap.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAMES KING, OF WILLIAM, EXCHANGE ON
George Peabody, Esq.............London.
Messrs. Cammann & Whitehouse.New York.
Messrs. J. Corning & Co...........New Orleans.
Messrs. Riggs & Levering.........St. Louis.
And on Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs—
Payable at their office..............Washington City.
" Merchants' Bank of Boston, Boston.
" Philadelphia Bank..........Philadelphia.
" Bank of Baltimore..........Baltimore.
" Bank of Virginia and branches.
City, State and other Stocks bought and sold. aug1

F. ARGENTI & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on
Brown, Brothers & Co...............New York.
Brown, Shipley & Co................Liverpool.
Samuel Nicholson & Co..............New Orleans.
Browns & Bowen......................Philadelphia.
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T. B. Curtiss, Esq......................Boston.
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Alex Brown & Sons...................Baltimore.
Good clean Gold Dust bought at $17 per oz., or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the United States. sep12

B. F. MOULTON, J. H. GAGER, T. N. LUNING
MOULTON & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOLD DUST, CITY AND STATE SEcurities, Exchange, &c., Washington street, two doors below Montgomery, San Francisco. Highest price paid for Gold Dust.
N. B.—A fire proof vault on the premises, for special and other deposits. o17. tf

JOHN PERRY & CO.
PURCHASERS OF GOLD DUST.
State and City Stocks
Bought and sold on commission. Office corner Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco oct24 tf

ATWILL & CO.'S
MUSIC WAREHOUSE AND DEPOT OF FANCY GOODS—Post Office Buildings, Grand Plaza, San Francisco—Every variety of piano fortes, organs, melodians, guitars, violins, and all other kinds of brass and wood musical instruments, together with reeds, strings, bows, and musical merchandise of every sort, as received semi-monthly from New York.
Also, new and standard music and tutors for the voice and all instruments.
Also, stationery, fancy Chinese goods, globes, maps, paintings, pictures, flags of all nations, children's toys, dolls, etc.
Fancy work baskets and boxes, large engravings of "San Francisco," perfumery, combs, brushes, etc. etc. at wholesale and retail.
The latest songs from New York, together with all the compositions of Russell, Dempster, Stephen C. Massett, etc etc.
Instruments tuned and repaired. Orders from the country punctually attended to by addressing
JOSEPH F. ATWILL & CO.,
aug1 Grand Plaza, San Francisco.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE established a Depository on Stockton street, between Union and Green, and at Marvin & Hitchcock's, Montgomery street, for the sale and distribution of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in the various Languages spoken in California.
N. B.—Bibles and Testaments supplied gratis to those who are unable to purchase.
The next regular Anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society will take place on the last Sabbath of October.
San Francisco, Sept., 1851.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE AT THE PIONEER BOOKSTORE the largest and best selected stock of Mercantile Stationery and Miscellaneous Books ever imported into California. Consisting of
Full and half-bound Account Books,
" " " " Memorandums,
Bank Books, Pass Books, Quartos, &c.,
Miniature Account Books, Receipt Books,
Diaries, Almanacs for 1852.
The above in every variety of binding and all warranted of the best material, manufactured expressly for our sales.
Ink, Pens, Pencils, Wafers, Port-folios, Letter-clips, Bankers' Cases, &c., in short as complete an assortment of Counting House Stationery, as can be found in any store in the country.
Copying Presses, Letter Books, Brushes, &c.,
Manifold Writers, Invoice Files,
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Nautical Almanacs, Epitomes, 20th edition,
Charts of the Pacific and of this coast,
3500 reams Letter, Cap, Bill, Account Current, Legal, Flat Cap, Folio Post, Demi and medium Paper. Our stock of laid and wove papers cannot be excelled.
50 reams colored Paper, glazed and marbled,
Binder's Board and Newspaper Envelope,
Bristol do. Crayon Paper,
Do. do. colored, of various sizes,
Enamelled Card Board, Printer's Cards, Visiting do.,
A large stock of Whatman's Drawing Paper,
Antiquarian, Double Elephant, Atlas, Imperial
Elephant, Medium,
500 metres endless Drawing Paper, 5 ft. wide,
Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Pencils, Crayons,
Water Colors, India Ink,
Parallel Rules, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:
A good collection of Standard Works,
History, Poetry, and General Literature,
French, Spanish, and German Books,
Medical and Law Books.
The attention of the mercantile community and traders generally is invited to our stock which we offer at the lowest prices. MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Pioneer Bookstore.
april2 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY.
BEE HIVE, No. 142 J street, Sacramento City. This old established Steam Candy and Syrup Manufactory city and country dealers will always find at the BEE HIVE, an extensive and rich assortment of Ornamental and Fancy Cakes and Confectionery, fresh every day
Also—Assorted rich Candy, in tin and wooden boxes, and glass jars, to order in packages, from 25 and 50, 75 and 100 lb. packages.
Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams and Meats, English Walnuts and Filberts, &c.
P. S. General assortment of rich fruit syrups. All articles warranted, or money returned.
feb 27tf CHAS. GRIFFITH.

COCHITUATE BATHS, Sansome, near California st
The subscriber has refitted the above establishmen with every convenience for bathing.
The shower, plunge and douche baths, can be taken separate or combined. Connected with the baths is an excellent hair dressing and shaving saloon. He flatters himself that no other like establishment in the city offers greater inducements to public patronage, than the COCHITUATE BATHS, and will endeavor to deserve a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
feb 20tf E. H. FIELD.

ALTA FOUNDRY,
MARKET PLACE, FACING BATTERY STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Brass Castings of Every Description.
QUARTZ PULVERIZING MACHINERY,
SAW MILL IRONS,
And Machine work in general promptly executed.
Patterns made to order.
feb13tf G. M. HUTTON.

PURE COFFEE.
BROWN & BOVEE, North East corner of Jackson and Sansome streets, offer for sale, fresh Burnt and Ground COFFEE of the different qualities, and put up in large or small packages in quantities to suit. Rio and Java Coffee, the purity and freshness of which they guarantee.
March 12tf

COLOMA
BLACKSMITH AND HARDWARE SHOP,
MINERS' TOOLS.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has arrangements with the firms of Burge & Co. of Sacramento City, and Townie & VanWinkle of San Francisco, so that he is able to furnish mining implements of every description at a small advance upon San Francisco prices. He has also a blacksmith shop connected with the establishment, with competent smiths, for the shoeing of horses or the making of miners' implements. His stock on hand always includes Shovels, Hoes, Drills, Rakes Picks, Hammers, Sledges, Axes, Crowbars, Steel, Iron, Nails, Borax, Horse Nails, Blasting Implements, and Blasting and Rifle Powder, and a full supply of materials for Blacksmiths at a distance. He will forward orders for castings. With facilities thus for supplying and serving on the best terms, the miners of this region he requests the continued patronage of his former friends. J. C. BROWN.
Coloma, February 20, 1852. feb27

W. F. BRYANT, RICHARD PAXSON, JR.
BRYANT & CO.'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Corner of California and Sansome sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand a select assortment of Agricultural Implements, Mining Tools, and Garden Seeds, also a full and complete stock of Hardware and Cutlery.
feb27:tf

WILLARD LEONARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sansome, north Clay Street, up Stairs,
San Francisco, California.
N. B. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Provisions and Produce, and to filling orders from the country, on the most reasonable terms. feb29

COLE AND PARSONS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
ap9 San Francisco, tf

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OFFICE,
3d story Cronin & Markley's Iron-front building
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Near the banking house of Messrs. Burgoyne & Co,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTING,
DONE IN A STYLE THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Persons wishing work done, are requested to call and examine
SPECIMENS.
CARDS.
Two of the most approved modern Presses enables us to print Cards with great speed, in a very superior manner, and at low rates, for
Merchants, Lawyers,
Physicians, Artists, Mechanics, Lectures, Public Exhibitions, Concerts, Hotels, Railroads, Steamboats, Omnibusses, Stages, Weddings, Invitations, Address, Etc.
CIRCULARS,
For Merchants and others, printed on a Beautiful Mercantile Script Type, resembling a fine style of Chirography
BILLETS,
Beautifully printed on Plain, Embossed, Engraved or Gilt-edged Billet paper, specimens of which may be seen at the Office.
BANKERS' CHECKS,
The utmost care is devoted to this species of work: the finest Ink and paper being used, as the order may require.
RECEIPTS,
For binding or otherwise. A variety of forms may be seen at the Office.
BILLS OF FARE,
Of every size and style. Some very handsome specimens can be seen at the Office.
BILL-HEADS,
Printed in every variety of style, and on any quality of paper that may be desired.
POSTERS,
Of every description, from a common Hand-bill to the largest sized Ship-Poster, printed in every variety of color. Large Ship and Steamboat cuts enable us to do the above work in a style equal to any other office in the city.
Printing in Gold or Silver Leaf, Gold, Silver, Copper and Crimson Bronzes.
The following, or any other Blanks that may be required, printed to order.
Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Shipping Articles, Deeds, Drafts, Contracts, Notes, Etc.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT UNder the new arrangements of this Company, Steamships, inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States Mails, will continue to leave San Francisco for Panama, and vice versa, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, except when falling on Sunday, in which case they will leave San Francisco on the Saturday previous, and Panama on the Monday following. The steamers of the 1st of the month touching at Monterey, San Diego, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco. Those on the 15th will touch at Monterey, San Diego and Acapulco.
Accompanying the mail boats will also be dispatched a sea steamer with every accommodation, carrying passengers at reduced rates, touching only at Acapulco.
The connection with Oregon will be maintained by the steamer Columbia, leaving with the semi-monthly mails from Panama, and returning in time to connect with the mails leaving San Francisco on the 1st and 15th.
Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. personal baggage, not exceeding 10 cubic feet, free.
The line in the Pacific is maintained by seventeen steamers, with an aggregate of 15,000 tons register, and in the Atlantic, by nine steamers of upwards of 16,000 tons.
This Company offers to the public the greatest degree of comfort and security, their commanders being selected for their great experience, and their numerous boats insuring immediate relief in case of accident of any kind.
E. KNIGHT, Agent,
aug1 Office corner of Leidesdorff and Sacramento

INDEPENDENT LINE—For SACRAMENTO CITY, touching at BENICIA. The new and splendid steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. John Van Pelt, will leave Central Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P.M.; and returning leave Sacramento on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P.M.
Freight and passage at the lowest rates.
Apply on board, or to WILLIAM FORST,
Ap2 tf Over Wharfinger's Office, Central Wharf.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS.
DAILY TO SACRAMENTO CITY, MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.—F. & Co. have safes in their express rooms, on board the fast steamers Senator, New World, and Gov. Dana, for the security of treasure entrusted to them, which is always accompanied by faithful messengers. Orders, bills, packages, etc., forwarded, and all business pertaining to an express promptly attended to. F. & Co is the only firm in the Valley of the Sacramento connecting with Messrs. Adams & Co., on whom they are authorized to draw Bills of Exchange for any amount, payable in New Orleans, New York, and all the principal cities of the Atlantic States.
Offices—San Francisco, in Adams & Co.'s new fire-proof building.
Sacramento City, at 42 Second street.
Marysville, at Snow & Lunt's, on the Plaza.
Bowers & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Nevada City.
Langton & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Downsville. aug1

REYNOLDS, TODD & CO'S
DAILY EXPRESS TO STOCKTON, SONORA, MOKELUMNE HILL, and all parts of the SOUTHERN MINES.
A. H. TODD, formerly the seinor partner in the firm of Todd & Co. is now one of the partners in the firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co
Gold Dust, valuable packages, &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, bills, &c. collected in Stockton or any other part of the Southern Mines.
We have a daily line of stages running between Stockton and Sonora, carrying our Express; also a Daily Express between Stockton, Mokelumne Hill, Double Springs, Carson's Creek and Angle's Camp; as well as a tri weekly Express to Mariposa, Agua Frio and other places of note in Mariposa county.
We have safes of our own on board the fastest steamers, for the security of treasure, and feel that we can offer to the public every advantage of a well conducted Express.
References in Stockton—Capt. C. M. Weber, Maj. R. P. Hammond, Hon. Samuel Purdy, Walter Herron, and others.
nov7] REYNOLDS, TODD & CO.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS
AND REMITTANCE OFFICE, IN THE FIRE PROOF Banking House, corner of Merchant and Montgomery streets, San Francisco—JOS. W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Agents in New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, corner of Wall and Pearl street, and Shirley & Co., Boston
All valuable parcels delivered at their destination as addressed. aug1

STAGE LINE FOR SAN JOSE.
HALL & CRANDALL, Proprietors.—Fare reduced. On and after the 15th inst. the price of passage to San Jose will be reduced to $10. The stage leaves Berford & Co's. office (in the California Exchange, corner of Clay and Kearny streets), every morning at 8 o'clock, precisely; also the Mansion House, in San Jose, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
At considerable expense, two new and very superior coaches have been added to the line, thereby promoting the comfort of the passengers. All the sandy part of the road is planked, and the stages now make the trip in very quick time.
The Agents of the line will be happy to give passengers any information or advice that may be needed.
There will also a stage leave Berford & Co's. every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Monterey arriving there the following evening.
San Francisco, Nov. 21st, 1851.

THE IRVING.
MESSRS. DUMARTHERAY & CO. LATE AT the head of Delmonico's, have the honor to inform their former patrons and friends, and the public generally, that they have opened their New Restaurant, located in Montgomery, near Washington street, and directly opposite their old house. They pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain the standing which they flatter themselves they have established in California, and they trust by strict attention to their guests to receive a share of public patronage.
F. DUMARTHERAY
ARMAND HIVERT,
aug1tf H. G. GIANNINI.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO.
THIS BUILDING, LATHED AND PLASTERED, three stories high, finished with pleasant galleries, is situated on the corner of 7th & J streets, (good side walks from the levee,) and affords the best of accommodations for families and travellers, at greatly reduced charges. Board, per week, $10. Lodging according to room occupied. H. H. HOLTON, Proprietor.
Sacramento City, Jan. 8th, 1852. jan6tf

TO QUARTZ MINERS.—A NEW GOLD AMALGAMATOR has recently been constructed by E. B. Goddard, agent of the Georgia and Texas Mining Company, at Quartzburg, for which he has applied for a patent. It has been in operation for several days at the Company's mill, with perfect satisfaction, as being cheap, expeditious, and saving all the gold. The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right of this Amalgamator of the inventor, and will sell the right to companies of using it, and will also furnish the machine complete. All persons are cautioned not to make or use this Amalgamator, unless the right shall have been purchased of me.
S. A. HASTINGS,
feb27:tf Market street Warehouse.

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESAL DEALER IN Paper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy Inks.
Clay street, between Pike and Stockton. un1